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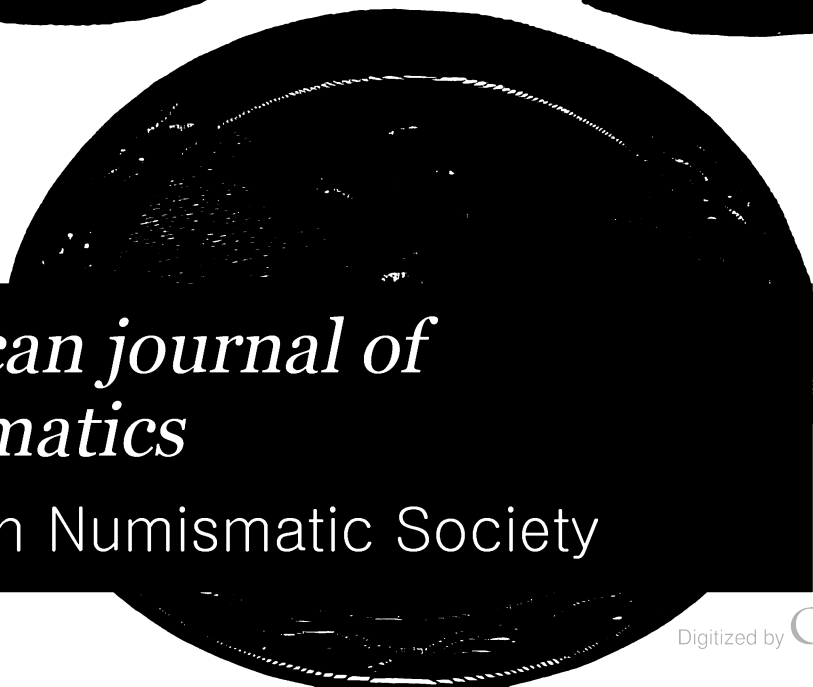
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QUARTERLY.



At mihi plaudo
Ipse domi, simul ac nummos contemplor in arca.

— *Hor., Sat. I, ii, 66.*

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WILLIAM T. R. MARVIN,
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No. 1.

BRITOMARTIS,

THE SO-CALLED EUROPA ON THE PLANE TREE OF GORTYNA.

A MONOGRAPH ON CERTAIN CRETAN COINS, BY M. SVORONOS.

[Translated from the *Revue Belge de Numismatique*.¹]

THERE are few devices on ancient coins which have attracted so much attention from archaeologists and students of mythology as that of the so-called Europa upon a plane-tree, the type of the beautiful didrachm of Gortyna, a city of Crete. Scholars of the highest rank have devoted much time to the study of its meaning, and have written many essays on the subject. They have all reached the same conclusion, namely, that the goddess upon the tree represents Europa in her amour with Zeus. Having had occasion, in a work on the "Numismatics of Ancient Crete," to study all the coins bearing this type, I have become convinced that the explanation that the female is Europa, so generally given, is entirely wrong. I have stated this opinion in the first part of my work, published in 1890, and promised to give my reasons later. This I now

IN the last number of our valued contemporary, the *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, we find an article by M. Jean N. Svoronos, Director of the National Numismatic Museum at Athens, on the types of certain coins of Crete, which he illustrates by phototypes from original pieces. The Cretan coins are in many respects peculiarly interesting; and the question as to what goddess is represented on those of Gortyna, though frequently discussed, has never before received a satisfactory solution. In this memoir M. Svoronos discusses it with eminent ability; he completely demolishes the theory that the goddess is Europa, and in our opinion so satisfactorily establishes his own theory that she is Britomartis, that we have felt we could do no better service to the lovers of ancient coins than to translate it for our pages. At the same time we shall but voice the gratitude of students of these beautiful types when we express our appreciation of the obligations we and they are under to the editors of the *Revue*, — Messrs. le Vicomte B. de Jongh, G. Cumont, and Alphonse de Witte, — for the service they have done the Numismatic fraternity, in giving them so interesting and scholarly a paper from a gentleman so widely known as the leading authority on Cretan coins. The first portion, which we print in this number, gives the reasons which have convinced Svoronos that the goddess is not Europa; in our next issue we shall give the arguments by which he shows that the figure is the nymph Britomartis. — Eds.

proceed to do, in response to the invitation of many numismatists, since as yet it has been impossible to complete my work on the Cretan coins.

The myth of the carrying away of Europa by Zeus is well known. The god having seen and loved the beautiful Europa, daughter of Phoenix, or of the Phenician King Agenor, assumed the form of a bull of extreme beauty, and approaching the maiden as she was playing with her companions by the sea, won her confidence, so that she seated herself on his back; he at once plunged into the sea and carried her to Crete, where she became by Zeus the mother of Minos, Rhadamanthos and Sarpedon. The story has often been told in poetry and art, and on many ancient coins. Of the coins there are three classes:—

(1) The archaic didrachms struck about the end of the fifth century B. C., at Phaestos, which represent the divine bull pleasantly accosting Europa as she is seated on a rock, who caresses him. This is exactly the scene described by the Poet Moschus in verses 89–99 of his “Europa,” and by Lucian, in his Dialogue between Zephyrus and Notus. The same type may be, though with less probability, an allusion to Pasiphae, mother of the Minotaur.

(2) Didrachms of the same city of Phaestos, and especially of the city of Gortyna, struck in large numbers from the beginning to the close of the same century, representing the bull gently bearing Europa on his back towards the sea, or again hurriedly crossing the sea, shown by a dolphin placed beneath the bull.

(3) Drachms and bronze coins of Gortyna, and bronzes of Gnosus, of the third and second centuries B. C., as well as the Large and Middle Bronze struck under Trajan by the United Cretans, which represent the same type, with the difference that the *peplos* or mantle of Europa is filled with the wind, so that it floats above and around her, forming as it were a sail, just as described by Moschus in the passage already cited:—

*Κολπῶθι δ' ἀνέμοισι πέπλος θαύς Εὐροπείης
ἰστίον οἶά τε νηός. . . .*

“The broad mantle of Europa was swollen by the breezes like the sail of a ship.”

On this type a circle of rays is frequently found, the meaning of which may be easily understood from the explanation of the myth as generally accepted.¹ Europa, daughter of Telephaessa, beloved by Zeus, and finally the wife of Asterion, King of Crete, is the character symbolized in the various myths of Selene, Antiope, Io, Callisto, etc., and a personification of the moon; the story which describes her as being borne away, is a solar myth. Europa, the moon, is carried off in the morning by the sun, typified by the bull, and she appears again in the heavens in the evening, where he seems

¹ J. A. Hild, in Saglio, *Dictionnaire des Antiquités, Europa*.

to have borne her, thus having caused her [as it seemed to the islanders of Crete] to pass over the waves of the sea.

But there is another important series which in point of time comes between the second and third classes just described, and which is rich in didrachms, drachms, and bronze coins of Gortyna, belonging to the fourth century B. C., and on this I shall comment in this paper. That which characterizes all these types¹ is the tree on which the goddess is seated; but there are important differences on the pieces. Briefly they are:—

(A) A young woman—goddess or mortal—seated, as if concealing herself, in the branches of a large tree, resting her head on her hand in an attitude of sadness and reflection, while with her other hand she grasps a branch. Sometimes, though rarely, she grasps with both hands the branches above her, or those beside her; or again, leaning her head on one hand, she allows the other to fall upon her lap.

(B) Near the seated woman, on one of the branches of the tree, appears an eagle, whom it would seem the goddess has not discovered, as she remains in the same position.

(C) The eagle on the tree is replaced by an eagle's head, which is seen beneath the goddess, as if attached to the trunk of the tree.

(D) The eagle with wings displayed, forms with the goddess a *symplegma* similar to that of the well known group of Leda and the swan. The astonished goddess, while holding the bird with one hand, seeks with the other to cover with her *peplos* the upper portion of her body, which is nude.

(E) Below the group just described one sometimes sees the head of a bull, which like that of the eagle in Class C, appears to be fastened to the tree.

(F) The eagle has returned, to perch again upon the bough at the same place as in Class B, but now he does not seem to have just arrived; he is on the point of leaving. Before his departure he turns his head to take a final glance at the goddess, who, in turn, while gazing at the royal bird, adjusts her mantle in the manner in which it was worn by matrons and married women.

(G) The eagle has left the goddess, who continues to gaze in the direction in which he has taken his flight, while still arranging her mantle in the manner just described.

(H) Finally, the goddess, now the spouse of the eagle-god, is represented in all her glory, and as if she should be adored by mortals as she had been beloved by Zeus. She is seated among the branches of a tree which is just putting forth its tender leaves; her left hand holds a sceptre surmounted by a bird, which in ancient times was the symbol borne by kings and queens,

¹ Mr. Svoronos, in his paper, gives engravings of fifteen of the most important of these coins; illustrations of all the others—sixty-six in number—will be found in Plates XIII, XIV, and XV, of his *Numismatique de la Crète ancienne*.—EDS.

whether divine or mortal.¹ At the same time, and with the same hand, she lifts her mantle in the matronly manner, and with her right hand she holds at her side the eagle of her amour. Her head is adorned with a crown identical in form with that worn by Hera, the wife of the King of the gods.

Thus, in the *scenic* succession in which I believe they should be arranged, I have placed the various types which certainly belong to the same myth of a single goddess. *Chronologically*, the succession would probably vary slightly. Hence in my work on Cretan Numismatics I have arranged them differently; but this by no means changes the mythologic explanation, for the story is the same—the amours of the eagle-god with the goddess, represented on the coins at different moments of the story, by different engravers of the dies.

As I have already said, the explanation of these types is one of the most difficult problems of Cretan Numismatics and archaeology. Earlier numismatic writers, as for instance Mionnet, Ramus, Lawy, and others,² have given merely a general description of these various types, calling the personage figured a goddess, a nymph, a young girl, or a mortal woman. But many more,³ such as Sestini, Eckhel, Head, R. Stuart-Poole, Helbig, Lenormant, have advanced, sustained, or accepted the explanation that the device represents a divine marriage (*ἱερός γάμος*),—that is, the marriage of Zeus with Europa, on or under the celebrated plane tree of Gortyna. This explanation, however, is based solely on certain passages in ancient writers, viz:—

1. Theophrastus, (*History of Plants*, I: 15, 9) says: "There is one kind of a tree which has a different nature from others, being always in leaf. . . . In Crete, so it is said, there is a certain plane tree in the neighborhood of Gortyna, near a fountain, which never sheds its leaves (*οὐ φυλλοβολεῖ*), and the myth is told that under (*ὑπὸ*, codd. *ἐπὶ*, i. e. *on*) this tree Zeus wedded Europa; but all the others near there cast their leaves."

2. Pliny (*Natural History*, XII: 11) says: "There is at Gortyna in the island of Crete, a single plane tree near a fountain, noted in the works of authors both in Greek and Latin, as never casting its leaves, and at once the fabulous tale was added by the Greeks concerning it, that beneath it Jupiter wedded Europa."

3. Varro (*Treatise on Husbandry*, [*Re Rustica*], I: 7, 6) says: "It is related that at Gortyna, on the island of Crete, there is a plane tree which does not shed its leaves in winter."

As the reader will readily see, all these passages give us nothing more than the statement that there was at Gortyna a famous plane tree, *on* or *under* which Zeus consummated his "divine marriage" with Europa. But that the female just brought to Crete by the divine bull is escaping from him and

1 See Aristophanes, *Birds*, v. 510:—

Ἐπὶ τῶν σκῆπτρων ἐκάθητ' ὄρνις . . .

"On the sceptres a bird was seated."

2 Svoronos cites passages from all the above, fully substantiating his position.—EDS.

3 The writer cites names and gives references to eighteen in all.—EDS.

hiding herself in a tree, and that Zeus, to accomplish his purpose, changes his form anew and *into another animal* than a bull, — all this is merely a theory of the learned writers cited above. It is true this theory would be quite probable, if Zeus had originally consummated his marriage with Europa *upon* the plane tree, (as one of the manuscripts of Theophrastus has it,) and not *under* it, as the passage in Pliny gives it; for then it would have been necessary not only that he should have abandoned his form as a bull, but should also have changed himself into a bird; or again, this explanation might also be plausible if we could accept the theory of Overbeck,¹ that the fact that on one of the varieties of this type mentioned (see E), the bull's head which appears below the young girl, is designed to remind one that by the device which the coin bears it is intended to suggest not only what is actually represented, but what ought to have been shown (!) — that is to say, 'Zeus accomplishing his amour with Europa under the form of a bull,' according to the legend preserved only by Clement (Homilies, V: 13), *Ζεὺς Εὐρώπῃ δια ταύρου συνῆλθεν*. "Zeus wedded Europa under the form of a bull."

But all these learned arguments and researches simply afford another instance showing that the explanations offered have nothing to corroborate them but the ancient monetary types themselves which they *seek to explain*, and that these explanations are of such a nature that they cannot remove serious doubts from the minds of those who have carefully studied the subject. Thus we see that M. Froehner, the learned archaeologist of Paris, having studied the matter, cannot accept the theory that the goddess is Europa.² He says: —

This type has put all interpreters on the rack . . . Numismatists have always seen in this type the carrying away of Europa by Zeus transformed into a bull; but not being able to explain the presence of the eagle, some numismatists (Panofka, Ch. Lenormant, Wieseler, etc.) have fancied it was a mingling of the various traditions concerning Europa, Aegina and Pasiphae. But after mature reflection, I have been unable to accept either of their hypotheses. Briefly, if the coins represent one of the favorites of Jupiter, one finds it difficult to understand why the damsel should have seated herself on the branches of a tree to receive her lover. The plane tree of Gortyna had a wide renown throughout the ancient world; planted near a fountain, it never lost its foliage, and it was due to this quality that the Greeks entwined about it their religious creeds. The female seated upon the branches is therefore much more probably the tree-nymph; she is in the position so frequently used in frescoes and bas-reliefs, to represent the divinities of places, such as those of fields and meadows, of mountains and cliffs, and of the sea-shore, and other similar personifications.

Without accepting the explanation of M. Froehner, we entirely agree with him in his doubts; and in giving below our reasons for these doubts, we shall add some further considerations, not hitherto suggested, which we

¹ *Kunstmythologie*, I, p. 448. See also Jahn, *Die Entführung der Europa*, pp. 25, et seq.

² *Annuaire de la Société franç. de numism. et d'arch.*, Vol. III, [1868] p. 31, no. 6.

believe will be sufficient to completely dispose of the explanations which have until now been generally accepted.

(A) The tree figured on the coins is *not a plane tree*! In the first place, the leaves on the poorest coins shown in our plate,¹ as well as on all the others, will enable everyone who knows anything about the trees of Greece, easily to see that it is not a plane tree, but clearly an oak. Imhoof-Blumer in his *Thier und Plantztypen* (p. 63, 40), has recognized this fact; in speaking of the pieces first illustrated in the plate, he says: "The tree seems to me much more like an oak-tree than a plane." Again, Gardner (*Types*, p. 166) thinks that it resembles an oak, and M. Miliarakis, Professor of Botany in the University of Athens, who has examined the coins at my request, agrees entirely with my opinion.² And finally, while the plane tree of Gortyna derived its renown from the characteristic said to distinguish it, that it never lost its foliage, as stated by the authors cited above — Theophrastus, Pliny, and Varro — one sees on some of these coins just the opposite; that is, a tree completely deprived of its foliage, with its branches bare and leafless.

(B) The type is not, as all savants have believed, so peculiar to Gortyna that we must seek there for its explanation, and see only the sacred tree of that city. We have found it on the didrachms of Tisyros, another city of Crete, which was distant from Gortyna, of which more hereafter. Pliny, in speaking of the plane tree of Gortyna, adds, after the passage cited above, that as "mankind are ever interested in new things, the Cretans planted on their island scions from this famous tree; but the new plane trees which grew from these did not preserve the qualities of that from which they sprang; for, like common plane trees, they lost their foliage in the winter, and their chief value lay in the shade they afforded from the sun." How then shall we explain the presence of this same plane tree on the coins of a city so distant from (*si éloignée*³) Gortyna?⁴

(C) There is not a single legend that Zeus, having brought Europa to Crete, laid aside the form of the bull which he had taken, to assume that of a *bird*, in order to obtain his desire. On the contrary, the only authors who mention the act itself, tell us that he resumed his human form on his arrival; thus Moschus,⁵ (verse 163 *et seq.*) and Lucian, who says (*loc. cit.*) that "when he

¹ The plate is that given in the *Revue*. — Eds.

² Svoronos also invites comparison with the Epirote money, which bears the celebrated type of the oak of Dodona (Kenner, *Die Munzsammlung St. Florians*, Pl. II, 1), and the beautiful oaken crowns on the Macedonian didrachms (Imhoof-Blumer, *l. c.*, Pl. IX, 6). — Eds.

³ Svoronos elsewhere says that the geographical situation of Tisyros is not certainly known; it is mentioned only in the *Scholast* on Theocritus III, 2 (Ahrens' edit.), and on its coins; but he gives reasons for thinking it was near Mt. Dicte: we therefore render the expression as in the text, though it might perhaps be translated "alienated from" or "hostile to," in allusion to the well known rivalries of the Cretan cities. — Eds.

⁴ Svoronos mentions that this type has also, but erroneously, been attributed to Myrina, in Crete. — Eds.

⁵ The passage is quoted by Svoronos as follows: —

.. Ζεὺς δὲ πάλιν σφέτερον ἀνελάξετο μορφήν,
λύσε δὲ οἱ μήτηρ, καὶ οἱ λέχος ἔντυον ὦραι
ἣ δὲ πάρος κόρη Ζηνὸς γένητ' αὐτίκα νύμφη.

"And then Zeus resumed his own form, and loosened her girdle, and the Hours prepared her nuptial couch, and she, who was till now a [mortal] maiden, presently became the bride of Zeus." It is, however, interesting to note that in place of *σφέτερον* (his own) as printed in the text followed by Svoronos, C. H. Weise gives in his recent edition of Moschus (Leipsic, 1890), *ἐτέρον* i. e., another. — Eds.

gained the island' he laid aside his form of a bull." Ἐπει δὲ ἐπέβη τῇ νήσῳ ὁ μὲν ταῦρος οὐκέτι ἐφαίνετο· ἐπιλαβόμενος δὲ τῆς χειρὸς ὁ Ζεὺς ἀπῆγε τὴν Εὐρώπην ἐς τὸ Δίχταον ἄντρον, ἐρυθριῶσαν καὶ κάτω ὀρώσαν, ἥπιστατο γὰρ ἤδη, ἐφ' ὅτῳ ἀγοίτο. See also Clement.

(D) The text of Pliny, in which we find the word *sub*, indicates that in the passage quoted from Theophrastus it is necessary to read *υτὸ under*, and not *ἐπὶ upon*, a point which has already been noticed by scholars.² But further, if Zeus, according to the Gortynian legend, gained his desire under the plane tree, his new metamorphosis into a bird was unnecessary. Hence the coin-types which present the youthful goddess and her lover *on* the tree cannot refer to Europa.

(E) Again, the coins bearing the device of a goddess seated on a tree are not so rare — whether Gortynian or Cretan — as to force the conclusion that this goddess must necessarily be Europa, and the tree the plane of Gortyna. Quite the contrary is the case. The money of no other country of antiquity presents so many instances of various deities, seated, or standing, on, beneath, or beside different trees, as do the coins of ancient Crete. We are able indeed to say that this fact is *the chief characteristic* of Cretan numismatics. Thus, for this very Gortyna we have a coin bearing on its obverse the Pythian Apollo seated upon a large laurel tree, and on the reverse another god or goddess seated on a tree; on one of Phaestos we find Zeus Dictæus seated on a tree identical with that on the pieces of Gortyna and Tisyros under discussion; those of Chersonesus have Apollo seated on a large laurel, exactly as on the Gortynian; those of Priansus, Hygieia enthroned beneath a palm tree; of Eleutherna, Apollo Styracites hunting in a thicket of the styrax shrubs, from one of which he cuts branches to make his arrows; Aptera has Ares (or the hero Apteras) beside a young olive; those of Tyliossos, Apollo, who, while hunting the wild goats of the island, stands before a bush — probably the dittany [a plant common on Mount Dicte, where Zeus was brought up], or else between two large branches or trees of laurel; and again, Phaestos has coins with Herakles resting or standing beside the trees of the Hesperides.

Scholars have not yet been able to give a reason for this characteristic of Cretan coins; but Mr. Percy Gardner, in writing on the subject,³ says that the reason must be a religious one, and that we shall err, if we fail to see in all these trees examples of the love which the Cretan artists had for naturalness and for the picturesque; in this remark he has given us, I think, the truth.

¹ "When he reached the island, he appeared a bull no longer; and Zeus taking her hand led Europa to the Dictæan grot, blushing and with downcast eyes; for she understood now why she had been carried away." Neither Moschus nor the scoffing Lucian mention the plane tree.— EDS.

² Hemsterhuis, on Lucian, I, p. 336.

³ Types of Greek Coins, p. 164; and Wroth, Num. Chron., 1884, p. 9, says: "Those trees which he so often introduces are not inserted primarily as ornamental accessories, but integral parts of the type, to give an outward expression to a religious belief."

In brief, we believe that the presence of these trees on the Cretan coins can be explained thus: It is well known that, in the most ancient times of which we have any knowledge, trees were not only the objects of worship themselves, but were the sole temples of the gods. On them were placed, from the very first, the images set up for popular worship, and this custom long continued. Again we know that the Couretes, the prehistoric ancestors of the Cretans, a people essentially religious in their character, the first to introduce that religious faith which in Crete preceded the Doric, and who were said themselves to have been the descendants of trees (*δενδροφυεῖς*), inhabited, at a time when all structures, whether houses or temples, were unknown, mountain forests and places which afforded a natural shelter, that is to say, trees and grottoes. Diodorus expressly states (V: 657), *Κατοικεῖν δ' αὐτοὺς (μυθολογοῦσι) τῶν ὄρων τοὺς συνδένδρους καὶ φαραγγώδεις τόπους καὶ τὸ σύνολον ἔχοντας, σκέπην καὶ ὑπόδυσιν φυσικὴν, διὰ τὸ μὴπω κατασκευὰς οἰκῶν εὐρήσθαι*. "They inhabited, so tradition tells us, the mountain forests and ravines; and in general, places having natural shelter and protection, as they had not yet learned the construction of houses." Consequently the images of their gods were erected and worshipped in the natural grottoes of the mountains, or in trees. It is for this reason, we believe, that in Crete, from the very first, the central point of the most ancient cult of Zeus was the grottoes of Mount Dicte and Ida (the latter had before its entrance a grove consecrated to Zeus), and that later, in historic times, the Cretans took up the custom of placing upon their coins the figures of the gods, seated on, under, or beside the sacred trees which, as we know in the case of the Gortynian plane, played so important a part in the mythology of the Island.

It is well to remark here that of all ancient coins, the only ones which resemble Cretan money in this respect are those of certain cities in Lycia and Cilicia; among these are pieces representing Dionysus seated on a vine (Gardner, *Types*, Pl. X, 35); Athene beneath an olive (*ibid.*, X, 33); one with an archaic image of Artemis on a tree, which she is protecting against wood-cutters, to which I shall refer later, etc. Mr. Gardner, the first who has observed this resemblance, says that the reason these Asiatic coins are so wonderfully like those of Crete, is an enigma. In his *Types* (p. 172) he remarks: —

As to the reason of these resemblances we are in the dark; something may be set down to the character of semi-barbarism (?) which attaches to both series, but this is itself not a sufficient explanation, and we must await one more probable.

We believe that if one will study the history and religion of this Island, he will see that the fact is explained by the Cretan cult, which the numerous Cretan colonies, from the time of Minos, carried with them into those parts of Asia.¹

¹ Hoeck, *Kreta*, II: pp. 215 *et seq.*

(F) There are some coins of Gortyna which bear on their obverse Europa on the bull, and on their reverse the type of the goddess in the tree, showing that the latter cannot be Europa; for it would be a new thing in Cretan numismatics to find *the same deity* on both sides of the same coin, and under two different forms.¹ This fact, however, is well known to scholars; Gardner, erroneously supposing that he finds Apollo on both sides of one of the pieces I engrave, remarks with astonishment, "Strange to say, they are obverse and reverse of a single coin!"

(G) The fact that all the pieces under consideration have a bull on the reverse, has been regarded by all savants as a proof that the goddess represents Europa — for they regarded the bull as that of the myth. This we do not believe to be the case, and it gives us no aid in solving the question; for the same Cretan bull is found on the reverse of other contemporaneous pieces which bear on their obverses types of Apollo, Demeter, Talos, Herakles, Zeus Dictaeus or Velchanos, etc.² And finally, the types on both sides of the Cretan coins do not invariably have a mythologic connection.

This brings us to the question, "Who then is our goddess on the plane tree, if she is not Europa?" The consideration of this portion of our subject must be deferred to the next issue of the *Journal*.

[To be continued].

SWISS MEDAL OF TOLSTOI.

A MEDAL of Count Leo Tolstoi, which has just been struck at Geneva, by the Usine G  n  voise de Degroississage d'Or, promises to take a high place in contemporary art, as much from its excellent qualities as from the few copies which it is proposed to issue. M. Georges Hantz, Directeur du Mus  e des Arts Decoratifs, the medallist to whom the work has been entrusted, has presented a full-face bust of the Russian novelist, whose powerful head and strongly marked features have been admirably seized by the artist and successfully portrayed, dressed in his peasant costume. The reverse of the medal is of almost Spartan simplicity, for it records only a few of the most important of Tolstoi's writings; but the designer may have thought, and with good reason, that any allegorical design ran the risk of either being commonplace or inappropriate.

¹ Svoronos mentions that the only exceptions to this rule are those cases where the obverse bears the *head* of a deity, and not the whole type, while the reverse occasionally has the *entire figure* of the same deity; as for instance, the pieces of Eleutherna (see *Num. de la Cr  te anc.*, Pl. XII, 1-5). To this we may add that the custom does not seem to have been confined to Crete, for among the rare Greek coins recently added to the collection in the British Museum, described in the last number of the *Numismatic Chronicle* (1894, Part I, pp.

13, 14), we find, under No. 14, a drachm of Myrina (  olis), which has a laurel-crowned *head* of Apollo on the obverse, and a *standing figure* of the same god with accessories, in a laurel wreath on the reverse; and a rare gold stater (No. 15) of Ephesus (Ionia), with the *bust* of Artemis on the obverse, and a statue of Ephesian Artemis with fillets hanging from each hand, etc., on the reverse. — EDS.

² See the Plates in *Num. de la Cr  te ancienne*.

A SUPPLEMENT TO THE SKETCH OF THE COINAGE
OF THE MEXICAN REVOLUTIONARY GENERAL
JOSE MARIA MORELOS.

IN the preparation of my paper on the Coinage of Morelos, read before the American Numismatic and Archæological Society of New York in 1886, no thought was entertained of its being put in type. I was afterwards induced by friends in the science to illustrate and publish it, and it appeared in the July number, 1886, of the *American Journal of Numismatics*, from which I had 300 copies reprinted and distributed among collectors here and in Europe. Its arrangement was not well adapted for ready reference or recognition of types and varieties. Nevertheless, I have seen that its publication has worked some good results. I have recorded since 1886 some new types and marked varieties, without attempting to note the many minutely varying. To have drawn together all of this latter class which have passed through my hands, would have been a long and tedious undertaking, with little assurance that I could have secured all.

Dr. Nicolas Leon, of the City of Mexico, has kindly expressed the desire to publish my brochure in Spanish, and I promised to give him a supplement of what I had acquired on the subject, to be included in his edition. I have rather reluctantly followed the same method of arrangement and descriptions, that uniformity may be preserved. The closing number refers to size in millimetres.

1811.

1. 8 Reales. *Copper*. Type of IV without punctuation; SUD and feathered bowstring. From dies. I have seen but a single specimen. 35.

1812.

2. 2 Reales. *Silver*. Type of XV. Large monogram, long bow, straight string. Heavy lines of milling around border, distant from edge. 23½.*

3. 8 Reales. *Copper*. Type of XI. Counterstamped with monogram of Morelos; without period after date or SUD. 37.

4. 8 Reales. *Copper*. Similar to XI. The dots stand in high relief. · 8 R · | . 1812. Counterstamped at monogram and at date. 37.

5. 2 Reales. *Copper*. Similar to XV. Long bow, resembling a pair of wings; dot on each side of arrow. 23.

6. 2 Reales. *Copper*. General type, with an eye above the monogram; value and date small. Long, low bow; bottom of arrow (without feathers) shows below bowstring. Fine, broad milling. 25.

7. 1 Real. *Copper*. Similar to XVIII. Larger bow and letters, straight bowstring. Large pointed milling; obverse shows 31 points. 21.

8. 1 Real. *Copper*. Similar to XVIII. Long, low bow; dot on each side of arrow. 17.

9. $\frac{1}{2}$ Real. *Copper*. \hat{M} between monogram and date. Reverse, usual type. 14.

10. $\frac{1}{2}$ Real. *Copper*. A similar piece to preceding, with M instead of \hat{M} . 15.

1813.

11. $\frac{1}{2}$ Real. *Gold*. Similar type to Supplement No. 9; rather better work; small, well-shaped bow. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$.*

12. $\frac{1}{2}$ Real. *Silver*. From same dies as last. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$.*

13. 2 Reales. *Silver*. Type of XXX. Small monogram, round top 3, short bow, curved string, broad, coarse milling. 24.*

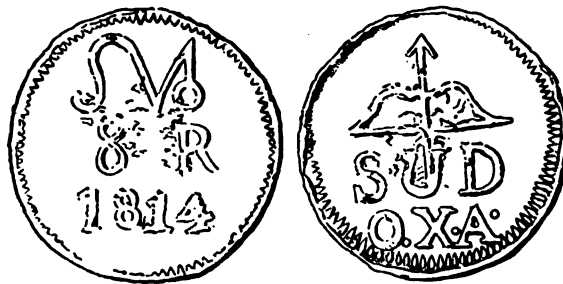
14. 2 Reales. *Copper*. Type of Supplement No. 5. Monogram large, value and date small, square top 3. Bow, resembling wings; arrow between dots; period before and after SUD. 23.

15. 1 Real. *Copper*. Type of XVIII. Letters and figures large; round top 3; milled borders. 18.

1814.

16. 1 Real. *Silver*. 1814 | Monogram of Morelos. Reverse, $V \cdot I \cdot R \cdot$ Wreath around borders, less than one half of which shows, planchet being too small. I interpret the v to be for *valor* (value). 16 $\frac{1}{2}$.*

17. 8 Reales. *Copper*. Type of XXV. 35.



18. 8 Reales. *Copper*. Usual type; large monogram. Reverse, square top bow, SUD | O . X . A . milled borders. There seems little doubt that the letters are an abbreviation of Oaxaca, notwithstanding the punctuations. In the collection of Mr. Benjamin Betts, and I do not know of a duplicate. 36.

Those marked with a star * were in the Collection of the late Prbto. Agustin Fischer, and I have never met with duplicates of them.

LYMAN HAYNES LOW.

18 East 23d Street, New York.

June 1, 1894.

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

[Continued from Vol. XXVIII, p. 86.]

An additional British-American medical token has recently come to my knowledge, which I will describe before proceeding with the British Medals.

I. CANADA.

F. Pharmacists' tokens.

734. *Obverse.* BAUME RHUMAL | THE GREAT | (scroll) | FRENCH | COUGH SPECIFIC | PATENTED IN FRANCE IN 1891 | L. R. BARIDON | PROPRIETOR | (scroll) | MONTREAL, QUE.

Reverse. Within beaded circle: PATENTE | AU CANADA (scroll) | EN 1891. Inscription: SI VOUS TOUSSEZ PRENEZ LE | BAUME RHUMAL 18. 27 mm. Edges beaded. Breton, Coins and Tokens relating to Canada, 1894, p. 96, No. 664, fig..

The British personal medals are now resumed.

Dr. William Hunter (1718-1783), of London.

735. *Obverse.* Bust to left, in cap and robe. At sides (Edward) BURCH. (R. A.)-FEC. Inscription: GVL · HVNTER · ANATOMICVS ·

Reverse. A two-handled vase, bearing representation of an anatomical demonstration. At sides of its stem 17-74 Legend: OLIM · MEMINISSE · JUVABIT · Bronze, lead bronzed, iron, tin. 51. 80 mm. Renauldin, p. 544; Rudolphi, p. 79, No. 329; Kluyskens, II, p. 53; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 96, No. 46; Duisburg, p. 224, DXCVI; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 66, No. 764; Durand, p. 92, No. 2; Cochran-Patrick, p. 109, No. 29, pl. XXI, fig. 1a; *Ibid.*, *Num. Chronicle*, N. S., XX, 1880, p. 260; Grueber, *ibid.*, 1892, part IV, p. 316, pl. XVIII, No. 12.

In my collection.

736. As preceding, but without date on reverse. Bell metal. 51. 80 mm. Durand, p. 92, No. 2, pl. VI, fig. 4.

In the collection of Dr. F. P. Weber of London.

737. *Obverse.* Bust, to left, in wig. No inscription.

Reverse. Blank. Silver, electrotpe. 24. 37 mm. (Struck in 1783.) Cochran-Patrick, p. 109, No. 30, pl. XXI, fig. 2; Wroth, *Num. Chronicle*, 3d Ser., 1886, p. 302; Grueber, *ibid.*, 1892, part IV, p. 316.

In the British Museum.

738. *Obverse.* Bust, to left. Below shoulder: N. MACPHAIL SC. Inscription; GULIELMUS HUNTER MDCCXVIII · MDCLXXXIII.

Reverse. As those of Dr. Joseph Black, No. 606, Wm. Cullen, No. 628, and No. 728 of Dr. John Hunter. Silver, bronze. 44. 70 mm. Cochran-Patrick, p. 153, No. 11; Cat. of medals of Royal Society, No. 39.

Prize medal of University of Glasgow.

Dr. John Ingenhousz (1730-1799), of London.

739. *Obverse.* Bust, in high relief. Inscription; J. INGENHOUSZ. CONS. ET ARCHIAT. CAES.

Reverse. Blank. Lead. Duisburg, p. 183, CCCCXCIII; Storer, *Sanitarian*, Feb., 1889, No. 907.

740. *Obverse.* Bust, to right. Inscription: J. INGENHOUSZ. CONS. AUL. ET ARCHIAT. CAES. REG. SOC. LOND. ETC. SOCIUS. 1779.

Reverse. Blank. Bronze. 57. 90 mm. Kluyskens, II, p. 62; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 102, No. 46; Duisburg, p. 183, note; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Feb., 1889, No. 908.

A medal was struck upon the inoculation of the Crown Princes of Austria, with small-pox, in 1768 by Dr. Ingenhousz, upon which, however, his name does not appear. It will be hereafter described under Austria.

Dr. John Inglis (1663-1740), of Lewisham.

741. *Obverse.* Bust, to right. Upon shoulder, M. S. (Massimiliano Soldani.) Inscription: IOANNES INGLIS M. D. Beneath, MDCCIII.

Reverse. Salus and Minerva grasping hands. Legend: REDDUNT. ALTERNAM. EM. Bronze. 64. 100 mm. Rudolphi, p. 83, No. 344; Kluyskens, II, p. 62; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 96, No. 40; Duisburg, p. 219, DLXXXIII; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 65, No. 741; Hawkins, Franks and Grueber, II, p. 250, No. 41.

Dr. Inglis was Fellow of the Royal Society and Assistant Master and Marshal of the Ceremonies in the reigns of Queen Anne and Kings George I and II. His date of birth has been hitherto unrecognized, but Mr. Herbert C. Kirby of Eydon, Lewisham Park, has kindly ascertained it from the records of the Parish Church of St. Mary, Lewisham, and sent it to me through Mr. Arthur H. Lyell of London.

Dr. Arthur Jacob (1789-1874), of Dublin.

742. *Obverse.* Bust, to left. Beneath: W WOODHOUSE F Inscription behind head and facing outwards: JACOB

Reverse. Within laurel wreath, tied by ribbon: IN | COMMEMORATION | OF | EMINENT SERVICES | RENDERED TO | SCIENCE | AND | THE MEDICAL PROFESSION | IN IRELAND | ——— | 1860. Inscription: ARTHUR JACOB. M.D. F.R.C.S. | . PROF. OF ANAT. & PHYS. ROY. COLL. OF SURG. IN IRELAND. Bronze. 41. 64 mm. Frazer, *loc. cit.*, VIII, p. 191; Cameron, Hist. of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, 1886, p. 392.

In the Government (Lee) Collection, and my own, through the kindness of Dr. J's distinguished son, Dr. A. H. Jacob, of Dublin.

743. *Obverse.* As preceding, but without inscription.

Reverse. Blank. Bronze. 41. 64 mm.

I have its description from Dr. Wm. Frazer, of Dublin.

Dr. Fife Jamieson (1854-1882), of Aberdeen.

744. *Obverse.* Arms of the University. Upon a scroll below: INITIUM SAPIENTIE TIMOR DOMINI

Reverse. THE | FIFE JAMIESON | MEMORIAL MEDAL | INSTITUTED 1882 | FOR DISTINCTION IN THE | ANATOMY CLASS | UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN | GAINED BY | | SESSION --- Gold. 29. 45 mm.

I have the description from Mr. P. J. Anderson of the University, Hon. Treasurer of the Committee that founded this memorial medal.

Sir Jamsetjee Jijibhai (1783-1859), of Bombay.

745. *Obverse.* Bust, to left, with pendant medallion of the Queen, and high oriental cap. Upon truncation: B. WYON. Inscription: SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHAY BAR^T 1857

Reverse. Arms; a shield, with peacock, helmet, hand, bees, sun, mountains, etc. Legend: INDUSTRY AND LIBERALITY. Inscription: GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE | PRIZE MEDAL. Bronze. 32. 51 mm.

In my collection.

Besides the above endowment, Sir J. J. founded a hospital connected with the College, and for this received a medal, with bust of Victoria, set in diamonds, from the British Government in 1843.

Rev. Richard Wm. Jelf (), of London. Late Principal of King's College.

746. *Obverse*. Bust. Inscription: IN HON : RIC : GUL : JELF S.T.P. | AMICI COL-
LEGAE DISCIPULI.

Reverse. Arms of King's College. Bronze.

I owe the description of this as medical, to Dr. Sir W. O. Priestley, of London.

Dr. Edward Jenner (1749-1823), of Berkeley, Gloucestershire.

747. *Obverse*. Apollo presents a sailor who has been preserved by vaccination, to Britannia, who holds a civic crown bearing JENNER. Legend: ALBA NAUTIS STELLA REFULSIT 1801.

Reverse. An anchor. Above: GEORGIO TERTIO REGE. Below: SPENCER DUCE (Viscount Althorp, First Lord of the Admiralty, and subsequently Earl Spencer.) Gold. Schlichtegroll, *Annalen der gesammten Numismatik*, I, p. 156; Rudolphi, p. 81, No. 338; Kluyskens, II, p. 68, No. 1; *Ibid.*, Numismatique Jennérienne, No. 1; Duisburg, p. 230, DCIX, 1; Pfeiffer and Ruland, p. 139, No. 385; Storer, *loc. cit.*, March, 1889, No. 926.

Presented to Jenner by the Surgeons of the British Navy. Its locality is now unknown.

748. *Obverse*. DON. SOC. MED. LONDON. ANNO SALUT. 1773. INSTITUT. E. JENNER M.-D. SOCIO SUO EXIMIO OB VACCINATIONEM EXPLORATAM

Reverse. Apparently blank. Gold. Biographie Médicale, V, p. 574; Rudolphi, p. 81, No. 339; Kluyskens, II, p. 68, No. 2; *Ibid.*, Num. Jenn., No. 2; Duisburg, p. 230, DCIX, 2; P. and R., p. 139, No. 386; Storer, *loc. cit.*, March, 1889, No. 927.

Presented by the Medical Society of London, March 4, 1804. This also is no longer to be traced.

749. *Obverse*. An allegorical group.

Reverse. EDUARD JENNER, DOCTOR IN DE GENEESKUNDE, | GEBOREN DEN 17 MEY 1749 TE BERKLEY IN HET GRAAF | SCHAP GLOCESTER IN ENGELAND EN ALDAAR OVERLEDEN | DEN 26 JANUARIJ 1823. UITVINDER DER KOEPOKINENTING | IN HET JAAR 1775. DOCH EERST IN 1798 DOOR HEM | BEKEND GEMAAKT. Copper. By A. Bemme, at expense of H. Westhoff, Jr. Dirks, *Nederlandsche Penningen*, 1889, I, p. 169, No. 210.

750. *Obverse*. Between a rose bush and a cornucopia, an infant with rose in its hand points to its arm. At right of bush: L(OOS) Inscription: EDUARD JENNER'S WOHLTHÄTIGE ENTDECKUNG Exergue: VOM 14 MAI | 1796

Reverse. ZUM | ANDENKEN | AN | ERHALTENEN | UND | MITGETHEILTEN | SCHUTZ | (a scroll) | GEREICHT VOM | DOCTOR BREMER | IN BERLIN | 1803 Silver. 16. 25 mm. Rudolphi, p. 82, No. 340; Kluyskens, II, p. 68, No. 3; *Ibid.*, Num. Jenn., No. 5; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 96, No. 50, 1; Duisburg, p. 230, DCIX, 3; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 68, No. 786; P. and R., p. 141, No. 393; Storer, *loc. cit.*, March, 1889, No. 928.

In my collection.

751. As preceding, save upon reverse there follows after SCHUTZ:—, and after BERLIN:— | 8L. 6 GR. Silver. 16. 25 mm. Rudolphi, p. 82, No. 340; Kluyskens, Num. Jenn., No. 6; Duisburg, p. 230, DCIX, 3, note; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 68, No. 791; Bremer, *Die Kuhpocken*, Berlin, fig.; P. and R., p. 142, No. 394; Storer, *loc. cit.*, March, 1889, No. 929.

In my collection.

752. *Obverse*. Bust, to left. Beneath shoulder: F. LOOS Inscription: EDUARD JENNER ENTDECKER DER SHUTZIMPFGUNG D. 14 MAI 1796

Reverse. An angel, from clouds, garlanding a cow, around which seven children are dancing. Legend: EHRE SEY GOTT - IN DER HÖHE Exergue: UND FREUDE | AUF ERDEN Silver, bronze. 23. 36 mm. Thick and thin planchet. Rudolphi, p. 82, No. 341; Kluyskens, II, p. 69, No. 4, fig.; *Ibid.*, Num. Jenn., No. 7; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 96, No. 50, 3; Duisburg, p. 231, DCIX, 6; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 68, No. 788; P. and R., p. 140,

No. 387, fig.; Wroth, *Numis. Chronicle*, 3d Ser., VI, 1886, p. 303; Storer, *loc. cit.*, March, 1889, No. 930.

In the Government (Lee) and Oettinger Collections, and my own.

753. *Obverse* as preceding, save that engraver's name is in exergue.

Reverse. Hygieia, with serpent upon her right arm, protects by a shield bearing a cow, an infant against a flying demon. Legend: TRIUMPH! GETILGET IST DES SCHEUSALS LANGE WUTH Silver, bronze, Berlin iron. 18. 28 mm. Rudolphi, p. 82, No. 342; Kluyskens, II, p. 69, No. 5; *Ibid.*, Num. Jenn., No. 13; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 96, No. 50, 4; Duisburg, p. 231, DCIX, 7; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 68, No. 789; P. and R., p. 140, No. 388; Wroth, *Num. Chronicle*, 3d Ser., VI, 1886, p. 302; Storer, *loc. cit.*, March, 1889, No. 931.

In the Government (Lee) Collection, and my own.

754. *Obverse.* A child, between a rose tree and the rising sun, exhibits its arm; at its feet a serpent. Legend: DANK DER GUTIGEN VORSEHUNG. Exergue: KRUGER.

Reverse. Within a pearled octagon: WOHL | THATIGE | ENTDECKUNG | DER | SCHUTZPOCKEN | DURCH | ED: JENNER. Silver. 20. 30 mm. Kluyskens, Num. Jenn., No. 8; Duisburg, p. 231, DCIX, 8; P. and R., p. 142, No. 397; Storer, *loc. cit.*, March, 1889, No. 932.

755. *Obverse.* Bust, facing, within palm branches. Inscription: EDWARD JENNER. To left: HAMEL ET LECOMPT Beneath: 1749 (the date of Jenner's birth.)

Reverse. Between laurel branches: MEDAILLE DE 1^{RE} CLASSE. Inscription: COMITE CENTRAL DE VACCINE DU DEPARTEMENT DU NORD. Silver. 25. 40 mm. Kluyskens, Num. Jenn., No. 9; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 96, No. 50, 5; P. and R., p. 145, No. 416; Storer, *loc. cit.*, March, 1889, No. 933.

756. *Obverse* like preceding, but bust somewhat towards left, and on pedestal, on base of which the date.

Reverse. A laurel wreath, beneath which: MEDAILLE DE 2^{RE} CLASSE. Field vacant for name of recipient. P. and R., p. 146, No. 417, fig. of obv.; Storer, *loc. cit.*, March, 1889, No. 934.

757. *Obverse.* Bust, upon an oval shield, between two females holding over it a crown. Beneath, an elongated shield, upon which a cow, to right.

Reverse. Blank. Plaster of Paris. 24. 37 mm. Unique. By Charles Wiener of Brussels. Alvin, *Revue Belge de Num.*, April, 1888, p. 243; Storer, *loc. cit.*, March, 1889, p. 935.

Reference to Jenner is also made upon the medal of Dr. Vrancken, of Antwerp, and the two of Dr. Sacco, of Milan, to be hereafter described. I possess, from a Spanish source, an engraving of the obverse of an additional Jenner medal, with cow-pox in the exergue. It may, however, have never been struck. Dr. Erastus Wilson of Havana is investigating the question.

Dr. J. W. T. Johnstone (-1848), of Madras.

758. *Obverse.* Crest (a winged spur), and scroll with motto: NUNQUAM NON PARATUS. Beneath, the staff of Aesculapius. Inscription: THE JOHNSTONE MEDAL 1848.

Reverse. PRESENTED | BY 91 SUBSCRIBERS & | WITH THE SANCTION OF | GOVERNMENT TO THE MOST | DESERVING STUDENT IN THE | MADRAS MEDICAL SCHOOL | IN GRATITUDE AND | AFFECTIONATE MEMORY OF | DR. J. W. T. JOHNSTONE | WHO DIED AT MADRAS ON THE 19 AUGUST | 1848. Copper. 24. 37 mm.

In the Government (Lee) collection.

Dr. William Keith (1802-1871), of Aberdeen.

759. *Obverse.* Head facing, and to right. Below, to left: J. S. & A. B. WYON
Inscription: WILLIAM KEITH. M. D. | * 1802-1871 *

Reverse. THE KEITH MEDAL | • ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY • Within field: AWARDED | TO |—| FOR PROFICIENCY IN | SURGERY | FOR THE COURSE Gold, bronze. 24. 38 mm. Cochran-Patrick, p. 162, No. 5.

In my collection.

Dr. Wm. Senhouse Kirkes (1820–1864), of London.

760. *Obverse.* Head to left. Beneath: J. S. & A. B. WYON. SC. Inscription: WILLIAM SENHOUSE KIRKES M.D. DIED 1864

Reverse. Two laurel branches tied by ribbon. Inscription, upon raised border: S^T BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSP: | ∴ FOR CLINICAL MEDICINE ∴ Gold, bronze. 24. 37 mm.

In my collection.

Dr. Sir William Lawrence (1783–1867), of London.

761. *Obverse.* Head, to left. Beneath: A. B. WYON. Inscription: GULIELMUS LAWRENCE, BARONETUS. NAT: 1783 OB: 1867 (rosette).

Reverse. Between crossed laurel branches tied by ribbon, the hospital arms. Beneath, at left: J. S. & A. B. WYON. Inscription, upon raised border: S. BARTHOLOMÆI HOSP. ET COLL. INST. 1123 (rosette) Upon rim, name of recipient and date (engraved). Gold, bronze. 24. 38 mm. Edge of reverse beaded. Cat. of medals of Royal Society of London, No. 40; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Feb., 1893, No. 2045.

In my collection, the gift of Dr. F. Parkes Weber of London. Conferred for excellence in medicine, surgery and midwifery.

I learn from Dr. Weber that a second medal of Dr. Lawrence, by A. Gilbert, R. A., is now being prepared.

Dr. John Coakley Lettsom (1744–1815), of London.

Founder of the Fothergill medal of the Medical Society of London, No. 642.

Dr. Karel von Linné (1707–1778), of Upsala, Sweden.

There are several British medals of Linnaeus. That of him and Cuvier, struck by the Royal Zoological Society of Ireland, will be described under France, Cuvier. Those of the Linnaean and Pharmaceutical Societies of London and the Liverpool Botanic Garden will be given in their respective places, and the others under Sweden.

Dr. Robert Liston (1794–1847), of London.

762. *Obverse.* Head to left. Beneath: L. C. WYON. Inscription: ROBERTUS LISTON. NAT: 1794. OB: 1847

Reverse. Palm leaves, above and below. CLINICES | CHIRURGICÆ | INTER ALUMNOS | COLL: UNIV: LOND: PERITISSIMO. Gold (value £8), bronze. 27. 42 mm. Annual, for original observations in surgery or pathology.

In the Government (Lee) collection.

Dr. David Livingstone (1813–1873), of Glasgow and Africa.

763. *Obverse.* Bust to right, three-quarters facing. Beneath: ALLAN WYON SC. Inscription: DAVID • LIVINGSTONE • BORN • BLANTYRE • 1813 • DIED • ILLALA • 1873

Reverse. St. Paul preaching at Athens. Upon the side of the altar, partially concealed by his robe: ΝΩΤΩ | ΘΕΩ At right: A. WYON Exergue: ΕΙΣ ΤΟΝ ΚΟΣΜΟΝ | ΑΠΑΝΤΑ Gold. Edge of obverse beaded.

Prize medal of the London Missionary Society. I owe an engraving of it to Mr. Arthur H. Lyell.

764. *Obverse.* Bust facing, and to right. Below, at left: A. B. WYON Inscription: DAVID LIVINGSTONE • BORN 1813 • DIED, ILLALA, 1873.

Reverse. Within crossed laurel branches: TO | THE GREAT | CHIEF | CHITAMBO | BY | ALLAN WYON | F.R.G.S. Inscription: PRESENTED IN MEMORY OF LIVINGSTONE THE NOBLE AND THE GOOD Exergue, a Maltese cross. Bronze. 21. 38 mm.

In the Oettinger collection.

[To be continued.]



THE BLUCHER AND VENEZUELAN COLUMBIAN MEDALS.

THE VENEZUELAN COLUMBIAN MEDAL.

By the kindness of Mr. Robert Sneider, the well known Medallist and Designer, of New York,, we are enabled to give our readers an engraving of one of the best executed Columbian Medals which has yet been struck in this country. The preparation of the dies, as well as the design and striking of the Medals, was intrusted to Mr. Sneider by the authorities of the United States of Venezuela, for the purpose of commemorating the part taken by that nation in the Columbian Exposition at Chicago. The suggestions made to Mr. Sneider, in a letter from Señor P. Ezequiel Rogas, dated at Caracas, Feb. 18, 1893, which proposed that the obverse should bear a bust of the great discoverer and the reverse the national arms of Venezuela, were most happily carried out, and the workmanship is of the highest character, and most creditable to American numismatic art.

The obverse has a bust of Columbus, which follows the same original as that which served as a model for the "Milan Columbian," so-called, and of which we have previously given an engraving; it is from a relief in Genoa, Italy, and was on exhibition at Chicago. Beneath the bust are two anchors; the stocks appearing at the right and left near the shoulders of the bust, and their flukes, which approach each other diagonally, partly concealed by a scroll, which bears the word COLON. Just below the anchors, in very small letters, R. SNEIDER, N. Y. Above the bust is the legend IV CENTENARIO DEL DESCUBRIMIENTO DE AMERICA. [Fourth Centennial of the discovery of America.]

The reverse has the devices characteristic of the arms of Venezuela; at the top are seven symbolic stars, the centre one surrounded by rays; on the field immediately below the stars is the inscription in five lines, VENEZUELA | EN LA EXPOSICION | UNIVERSAL COLOMBINA | DE CHICAGO | 1893. [Venezuela in the Columbian Universal Exposition at Chicago 1893.] Below the inscription is the heraldic horse of the Republic, galloping to the right, unrestrained by bit or bridle, his head turned backward to the left; below the horse is a ribbon bearing the word LIBERTAD [Liberty]; its ends fall across the bases of two cornucopiae, nearly erect; over that at the left, is a large sheaf of wheat, and over the other a trophy of swords, banners, and a sprig of olive. These various devices have the same relative position as the charges on the Venezuelan arms, the national escutcheon being divided per fess, the chief per pale, with the sheaf on the dexter and the trophy on the sinister side, and the horse in base. Our engraving is phototyped from the original.

Mr. Sneider is to be congratulated on the spirited manner in which he has performed the duty intrusted to him, which his long experience has enabled him to do so successfully. He informs us that a few impressions remain, which can be obtained on application at his office, No. 145 Fulton Street, New York.

THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION MEDAL.

THE controversy over the World's Fair Medal, it is reported, has at last been settled, by the adoption by Secretary Carlisle of a composite design; the reverse die is to be cut in accordance with the design of Mr. Charles E. Barber, designer for the Philadelphia Mint. St. Gaudens's original design, depicting the landing of Columbus, was accepted for the obverse.

The Barber design for the reverse of the medal in place of the rejected nude figure, it is stated, contains a shield with this inscription:—

"World's Columbian Exposition, in commemoration of the four hundredth anniversary of the landing of Columbus, MDCCCXCIII," and a place for the name of the recipient of the medal.

The shield is surmounted by a globe, at either side of which are female figures representing Fame. The figure at the right of the globe has a trumpet in one hand, and is proclaiming the award, and in the other hand she holds wreaths ready to present. That on the left has a tablet in her left hand, and in her right she holds a pen ready to inscribe the award as proclaimed. On either side of the shield are flaming torches, representing light or intelligence. Beneath the shield and partly hidden by it is the caravel, which is used to make a unity or completeness of ideal, an allegory—between the two sides of the medal, the one having the landing of Columbus, the other the above described design.

THE HARVARD ELIOT MEDAL.

WE mentioned in the last number of the *Journal* that it was proposed to present to President Eliot, of Harvard University, Cambridge, a gold Medal, at the Commencement exercises in June, 1894, in commemoration of his having completed a term of twenty-five years as President of the University. This plan was successfully carried out, and at the recent Commencement the Medal was presented by Professor Norton, in behalf of the Alumni and other contributors to the plan; and the presentation address, with Pres. Eliot's response, were among the most interesting features of the week. The dies of the Medal were engraved by Tiffany & Co., of New York City.

The obverse bears the bust of Pres. Eliot, in profile to left, and wearing his academic robes; his head is bare. There is no legend, but on the field at the left, in two lines, is the date MDCCC | LXIX—that of his accession; and on the right, MDCCCL | XXXXIII—that of the completion of the period commemorated. The reverse has a close wreath of laurel, bound with bands of ribbon, enclosing the inscription in ten lines, CAROLO | GVILIELMO · ELIOT | VNIVERSITATIS | HARVARDIANAE | VICESIMVM · QVINTVM | IAM · ANNVM | PRAESIDI | OB SVMMA · EIVS · MERITA | A · MDCCCLXXXIII | ALVMNI [The Alumni of Har-

vard University to Charles William Eliot, now for twenty-five years President of Harvard University, in recognition of his distinguished services, 1894.] At the left of the inscription is a flaming torch, erect, on which hangs a scroll with the word VERI | TAS [Truth]—the motto of the University, and on the right a similar torch with a laurel wreath, the two designed to symbolize that diffusion of knowledge for which the College was founded.

An engraving of this Medal is given in the last number of the Harvard Monthly Magazine.

RECENT RESTRIKE OF A CANADIAN TOKEN.

WE learn that the dies of the Halfpenny Token of the Copper Company of Upper Canada have recently been discovered in England, and it is with the utmost dissatisfaction that we have read an announcement of a dealer in that country, that they are now in his possession, and that he will strike twelve specimens in silver and fifty in bronze, at \$10 and \$5 respectively.

It is by such mercenary and much to be deplored proceedings as this, that the science is smirched, and suspicion unjustly cast upon it. It is detrimental to both the collector and the dealer. There are far too many pieces of this class circulating from cabinet to cabinet, and frequently through the medium of the auction room. It is true their character is sometimes plainly indicated, but they are often smuggled into the market without a word of comment, or described in terms purposely misleading. We are of the opinion that all those who value and esteem the science and desire to see its integrity and authenticity preserved, will carefully withhold their countenance from the proposed enterprise of Mr. J. Rochelle Thomas, and decline to purchase his "Brummagem" wares.

It is high time that a vigorous crusade was inaugurated against *all manner* of imitations, as well as those who exploit them; and complaisant dealers who accommodate owners by foisting their spurious pieces upon the market, should be promptly and determinedly frowned down. Surely the genuine and bona fide field is large enough to afford a profitable scope for reputable dealers.

THE HUDSON BAY TOKENS.

[See *Journal*, Vol. XXVIII, p. 101.]

FOR a number of years the first specimen of the Hudson Bay Company's tokens that came to the knowledge of numismatists was the only one known. It was therefore classed as very rare or "unique." These tokens were issued in the "East Main district," as is indicated by the letters "E. M." on the reverse, a part of the country seldom or never visited by people from the outside world. Latterly explorers sent by the Geological Survey of Canada have penetrated into the inhospitable regions to the east of Hudson Bay, and at the request of numismatic friends, having searched for these tokens, have found and brought back numbers of them which have long lain unused in the Company's fort. This will account for the recent comparative abundance of these tokens without the necessity of supposing that there has been an issue of restrikes.

R. W. M^CL.

THE COIN CABINET AT THE PHILADELPHIA MINT.

FEW of the visitors who were interested in coins failed to examine the splendid collection which was sent to the Columbian Exhibition from the United States Mint at Philadelphia. In all there were about 7,000 coins and 2,000 medals, and they were tastefully and conveniently arranged in handsome mahogany cases, which were placed in the Government Building. The cases and their doors which were used at the World's Fair were made from designs prepared at the Mint, and when the Exhibition closed they were returned to Philadelphia. Here advantage was taken of the opportunity given by their visit to Chicago, to rearrange the room devoted to their display, so that they may now be easily examined. Additional cases, some twenty-eight in all, were provided, and these have been placed about the front room, in the second story of the Mint. The form adopted shows an upright case against the wall, which rests on and unites with a broad, flat case supported from the floor. The doors and lids of these are of thick plate glass, sufficiently strong to resist a heavy weight or blow. Between each partition are the letters U S M in bronze, in monogram, and at the corners are bronze shields with the National coat-of-arms. In scroll designs, at the proper places, are inscriptions showing the nationality of the coins which are contained in the cases, with their dates of mintage. In the centre of the room is a large hexagonal case, made of the same material, and in the same general style, over which is suspended the old American eagle whose history is so long and closely connected with the Mint. "Old Pete," who had served as a model for the eagle on several of our National coins, had the freedom of the Mint, but his flying proclivities proved his death, for one day his wing was caught in the machinery, and he had to be killed.

At the eastern end of the cabinet is the office of the Curator, from which the whole room can be seen by the attendants, thus preventing danger of theft. Adjoining this office is a cabinet mentioned below, which contains the modern coins "of every country on the face of the globe."

Dr. R. A. McClure, the Curator, estimates the value of the collection at upwards of \$58,000. It was organized in 1838, and first recognized by an appropriation made by Congress in March, 1839. This was granted for "specimens of ores and coins to be reserved at the Mint," and has been continued every year to the present time. The first appropriation was \$1,000, but subsequent ones have been only \$300, which is far too small in comparison with what it should be, but it has been judiciously expended, as the contents of the cases show. The officers are also on the watch for any rare coins or medals of special value which may chance to be sent in to be melted up, and many pieces of peculiar interest are to be found on the shelves which have thus been rescued from destruction. Many coins are also secured by means of exchanges with foreign Mints. The late Wm. E. DuBois, so long the Assayer of the Mint, was specially interested in the Cabinet, and to him, more than to any one else, was due its remarkable growth in many directions.¹ The Cabinet has been considerably increased since 1860, and again, since its exhibition at the Fair, quite a number of pieces have been presented to the collection.

An interesting feature of the room is found in the portraits of fourteen Directors and Superintendents of the Mint, from Rittenhouse to Bobyshell, which include all

¹ See notice of Mr. DuBois in the *Journal*, XVI, pp. 45, 6.

who have had charge up to the present time, except Director Petit. A collection of Columbian stamps, mounted on aluminum, graces one corner. Each case and every coin is numbered, so that reference is easy. The numbering of the cases begins with the west end of the north row, which contains the money of the Greek Republics and the Grecian monarchies, Macedonia, Syria, etc. The lower portion of this case also has an exhibit of the coins of the Roman Republic before the time of Christ. The next case has 700 coins of the Roman Empire; next comes the coins of France, of the old German Empire, Austria, Spain, Portugal, etc. Here also are coins of Great Britain, some of which date back to the beginning of the Christian era. The fifth case has more German coins, with some Italian and Russian pieces. The sixth contains a number of ancient coins and some of later date, but all of special individual interest, having been grouped together on that account. Here is the little black Greek Lepton, about a fourth of an inch in diameter, weighing ten grains; and the card on which it is mounted bears the words "The Widow's Mite." This of course, is not the one which the meek woman cast into the treasury, but one of those in use at the time, which was found in Jerusalem near the Temple; the silver shekel of the Bible is also shown; among the rest is an ancient coin of Athens, very clearly cut; an oval Persian coin of 520 B. C., known as the Daric; a beautiful gold coin of Ptolemy Philadelphus, which also bears the head of Arsinoe; three coins of Cleopatra, side by side, one of which, a recent acquisition, has the head of the Egyptian queen on the obverse and that of Mark Antony on the reverse; then there are a number of the time of Edward the Confessor, cut in halves and quarters; the tiny gold coin, one thirty-second of a ducat of the free city of Nuremberg, which has an intrinsic value of about seven cents; bullet-shaped money of Siam, porcelain coins of the same nation, glass coins of the Arabian Caliphs, African copper ring money, a curious piece of Burmese money—an ordinary gravel stone, bound in brass—Indian beads or wampum, the large copper "Plate money" of Sweden, and many more, too numerous to mention.

Passing on, we find in regular order coins of the Netherlands, Belgium and Mexico; Central and South American coins; money from the West Indies; Hawaiian coins, and specimens of the issues of various Eastern nations. The next case displays the latest coins of all countries as alluded to above. In the tenth case, among the coins of Eastern Asia and the Pacific Islands, is the Japanese Oban, a gold coin in the form of an elliptical plate about four inches long; it has a smooth and polished surface, into which an inscription is burned with chemicals; its value is about \$75. Singular Chinese coins, "dirty looking old green things, resembling old hinges or pieces of brass and iron turned green by dampness, which are said to have been used a thousand years before Christ," are among the other pieces of interest shown. In this case are also British silver and copper tokens. The next case has the series of early American coins, the "Somer Island" or Bermuda coppers, the Granby coppers, the Fugios, etc., the Pine tree money, and the various Colonial and Continental issues, of which the Cabinet has a very fine collection. The next three cases are given to the United States coinage, and many of the private issues of the "Fortyniners" are included. Then follow Congressional, Presidential, Peace and Indian medals: miscellaneous medals, and badges are in the next. French, German, a set of 52 fine Russian Medals received from the Russian Centennial Commissioners in 1876, Spanish, and Reformation Medals succeed, and the eighteenth case has those

1 See *Journal*, XV, p. 40.

of the anti-Napoleonic alliance, the Washington series, etc., while those of the Roman Pontiffs, from Martin V, 1417, to Pius IX, 1878, occupy the next; the medals of the Roman series extend into the adjoining case beyond, which also has a collection of World's Fair medals and badges; other cases contain specimens of ores and minerals.

One small case in the Cabinet contains but a solitary coin; an inscription which lies beside it says that "this piece was struck in the Philadelphia Mint at least two thousand years ago." The "Philadelphia" is the ancient city of that name in Asia Minor, however, and some of our readers will no doubt recall, as we mention it, an article which appeared in the *Journal*, many years ago, from the pen of the late Wm. E. DuBois, in which he described this coin and its inscriptions,¹ with an accompanying illustration.

Interesting as are the contents of this valuable collection, of which we have given but a glimpse, that of the British Museum far surpasses it in extent and variety; every numismatist must join in the wish that the appropriation devoted to the increase of this most valuable department of the Mint—less than a dollar a day—might be greatly increased; surely the display here so freely offered is a sufficient defence of its *raison d'être*, as well as a most conspicuous example of the judicious care, the excellent judgment, and the wise supervision which this cabinet has received from its keepers, especially when we remember the very limited means placed at their disposal. Its value, as we have already stated, is estimated at about \$58,000, but this we believe represents merely the intrinsic value of the pieces; if it were offered for public competition, the prices which would be obtained for some of its rarities would surprise those who have shown so little interest in its growth. The watchful oversight which was given to the transfer of this cabinet from Philadelphia to Chicago and its return to its present quarters, is shown by the statement that the only piece missing, after its long journey, was a dime of 1893.

A writer in one of the Philadelphia papers, in speaking of what has been done to make the collection accessible to the public for inspection and study, soon after its return from Philadelphia to Chicago, says:—"Wherever the visitor turns he finds the subject prismatic with interest. Coins are the landmarks of history; and their surfaces of bronze, silver and gold reflect the life of a nation as truly as does its architecture, painting, or sculpture. Law, politics, religion, customs, art, science, is the language of coins."

CHANGES IN MINT OFFICIALS.

MR. ROBERT E. PRESTON, who was an assistant to Mr. Leech, the late Director of the Mint, has been confirmed by the Senate as his successor, in spite of the opposition of "one or two crazy theorists who were displeased with Mr. Preston's refusal to make colored reports instead of true ones, during the famous silver fight." He comes into his office with the highest endorsements of his skill and his personal qualities. Dr. Eugene Townsend, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania in 1877, and subsequently a physician in practice in Philadelphia for a few years, has been appointed Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint to succeed Mr. Bobyshell, and has assumed the duties of the office. He was born in Philadelphia in February, 1856, and has held office under President Cleveland's previous administration, in the Custom House in that city.

¹ See *Journal*, VII, p. 57.

THE BERLIN MEDAL TO BLUCHER.

THE interest in the Medals of Napoleon and those more or less closely related to that series, has experienced a somewhat similar revival to that which has recently arisen in reference to other matters relating to the career of that wonderful soldier, as instanced by the publication of so many memoirs on his life and campaigns. The current number of *The Cosmopolitan* has an interesting article, profusely illustrated, on certain rare Medals of Napoleon; by the kindness of Messrs. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., Boston and New York, publishers of the American edition of "The Memoirs of Napoleon Bonaparte, by Louis Antoine Fauvelet de Bourrienne," we are enabled to give an illustration of the Medal presented to Field Marshal von Blucher, Prince of Wahlstatt, by the citizens of Berlin, in 1816, after his return from the victory at Waterloo, to which his arrival with his column, anxiously looked for by Wellington — whose wish "Oh, that Blucher or night would come," will at once be recalled — signally contributed. Our engraving, which is executed on wood by Messrs. Kilburn & Cross, of Boston, with such skill that it closely resembles a phototype, will bear careful examination. It is a reproduction of the original steel engraving of Fairbairn, in the English edition published by Richard Bentley & Son, London, and we believe its appearance at this time will be a gratification to our readers. Bourrienne was for some time Private Secretary to the Emperor. He had been his school-mate and companion at Brienne; but notwithstanding his long and intimate connections with Napoleon, he deserted him in adversity, and was appointed Minister of State by Louis XVIII, after Waterloo.

The obverse has a spirited bust of the Field Marshal, in profile to left, wearing a cloak suggestive of the lion-skin of Hercules, symbolizing his prowess. On a border, separated from the field by a circle, is the legend in German text, *Dem Fürsten Blücher von Wahlstatt die Bürger Berlins im Jahr 1816* [The Citizens of Berlin to Prince Blucher von Wahlstatt, in the year 1816.] At the bottom, on a small shield, is a bear rampant. The reverse bears a portrait of the Marshal in uniform, nearly facing, and holding his chapeau in his right hand; he is riding to left on a prancing horse, with the word *VORWÄRTS* [Forward!] beneath. On a border separated from the field, as on the obverse, is a wreath of laurel, tied at the bottom and open at the top, having between the ends of the branches the date of the battle, which occurred 18 June, 1815.

There were three medals struck in honor of Blucher, — that by König, at the order of the city of Berlin, another the dies of which were engraved at one of the Royal Mints in Germany, and a third by Brandt. A medal very similar in style to that which we illustrate, was struck in honor of Wellington, an engraving of which by Fairbairn, is also given in Bourrienne's Memoirs.

MASONIC MEDALS.¹

[Continued from Vol. xxviii, page 98.]

DCCCCLXV. Obverse, The square and compasses on a globe, showing the western hemisphere, over clouds; the moon at the right; above the globe is the letter G on a five-pointed star within a circle, from the circumference of which rays illumine the field; inscription, in a semi-circular line between the star and globe, A.°. L.°. G.°. D.°. G.°. A.°. D.°. U.°. [*A la gloire*, etc. To the glory of the Grand Architect of the Universe.] Reverse, On the field is the inscription in three lines, the first curving, SALUD. | FRATERNIDAD. | UNION. [Prosperity, Fraternity, Union.] Legend, separated from the field by a circle, R.°. E.°. A.°. A.°. TALL.°. COSMOPOLITAS and below, completing the circle, in smaller letters, • OR.°. DE GUADALAJARA 1876 E.°. V.°. • [Cosmopolitan Lodge of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, Orient of Guadalajara, 1876, vulgar era.] A knob on the edge of the planchet at the top, pierced for the ribbon of the Lodge, which is crimson. Silver, gilt. Size 22.²

DCCCCLXVI. Obverse, An equilateral triangle in dead finish on a burnished field; inscription, in three lines, LOG.°. | SALOMON | N° 36. The points of the triangle extend to the outer edge of a circle slightly raised, also in dead finish, on which is the legend, on the left OR.°. DE; on the right GUADALAJARA and at the bottom 5631 [Orient of Guadalajara, 1871]. Reverse, A small circular domed temple, supported by three pillars and approached by seven steps, within a circle formed by a cable-tow having seven knots. No legend. Silver. Size 22 nearly.³

DCCCCLXVII. Obverse, On a planchet in form of a five-pointed star, with formal rays between the points, making a regular pentagon, is a double circle in which is the radiant letter G. Legend, between the circles, above, EUREKA · N° · 38 and below, completing the circle, GUADALAJARA On the upper point □; on that to the right, R and following on the others A A E [for Eureka Lodge, No. 38, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite.] The points terminate

¹ I am under great obligations to Bro. J. W. Bastow of Guadalajara, Mexico, for assistance on the Mexican Masonics, especially in the explanation of some of the abbreviations. PENA, (the die cutter of several of these medals), should be spelled Peña. The word for Lodge (abbreviated L as on DCCCCLVIII) is usually *Logia*, not *Loge*. In DCCCCLIX, the abbreviations are for *Rita Nacional Mexicana*, which was established for political purposes in the time of Pres. Juarez. It was abolished at a meeting of the Grand Masonic Council at Lucerne, in 1875, or '76, and the members in Mexico have since generally affiliated with the Scottish Rite. In DCCCCLX for *Acepto* read *Aceptado*. In the following number for *Virtud* read *Virtud*. HA on this Medal is an abbreviation for *Hermana*, Sister, and the word "fraternal" should therefore be omitted, and *Sister* inserted before M. In DCCCCLXII the Lodge is "named for Rafael Riego, a noted Spanish Republican General, who was prominent in Spain about 1820 during the reign of Ferdinand VII, and was executed at Madrid a few years later." "DCCCCLXIII is undoubtedly silver; the dies were cut in San Francisco, and the Medals struck by a drop press in Mazatlan."

The original intention was to have the sunken tablet filled with red enamel, in imitation of a ribbon. Melchor Ocampo was a very prominent Liberal politician, who figured at the time of the Three Years' war, and previously, and who was assassinated at the instigation of the Clerical party, in 1860, the last year of that war of reform. The dies of DCCCCLXIV were cut in Guadalajara, by Moral, engraver in the Mint at that place.

² This Medal, an impression of which is in the Lawrence collection, I learn from Dr. Bastow, is rare.

³ This is the Member's jewel of the Lodge named, and worn with a red ribbon, a loop and ring at top. An impression is in the Lawrence collection. The era used in obtaining the date is that employed in the Scottish rite, sometimes called, "Annus Hebraicus." By subtracting 3760 from the date on the Medal, 5631, we get the date given 1871, as the Year of our Lord. This will be correct for a Lodge founded after September of any year: if founded before that month, 3761 must be subtracted. I have been unable to ascertain the exact date of foundation, and this note applies to all similar cases.

in small balls. The reverse is plain for engraving. Size from point to point, 34; of central circle, 13. Silver or plated. Apparently a cast.¹

DCCCCLXVIII. On a planchet in form of a five-pointed star—the points being nearly equilateral triangles on the circumference of a circle—is a double circle of dots, within which are the square and compasses enclosing the letter G. Legend, between the circles, CONST.: Y DIG.: ☐ LOS GIRONDINOS, N° 74 OR.: DE GUAD.: At the bottom, ★ 5640 ★ On the lower left point, R.: on the next above, E.: and A.: Y.: A.: on the others. [Regular or Constitutional and Worshipful Lodge "The Girondins" No. 74, Orient of Guadalajara, 1880.] A small triangle on each point with a ball at the apex, encloses each letter. Reverse, On a central circle a beehive with flowers and swarming bees. Legend, between the circles, A.: L.: G.: D.: G.: A.: D.: U.: and below, completing the circle, ★ S.: F.: B.: ★ [To the glory of the Grand Architect of the Universe: Wisdom, strength, beauty. *Sagesse*, etc.] On the points in triangles, as on obverse, beginning with the top, V.: P.: F.: Y.: R.: Silver. Size from point to point, 30; of circle, 17 nearly.²

DCCCCLXIX. Obverse, Between the two Masonic pillars, which are surmounted by globes, is a hexastyle domed temple approached by steps on its several sides; in front of the temple is a coffin with a skull on its top at the right. Legend, above, ★ RESP.: TALL.: ★ and below, completing the circle, HERRERA Y CAIRO N° 92. [Worshipful Lodge Herrera and Cairo, etc.] Milled border. Reverse, Between two sprigs of acacia (conventional) crossed at the bottom, the square and compasses, enclosing the letter G. Legend, above, OR.: DE GUADALAJARA. and below, ★ NBRE.: 24 DE 1881. ★ [Orient of Guadalajara, Nov. 24, 1894.] A chain of links surrounds the legend. Border milled; a loop is inserted on edge. Silver. Size 24.³

Masonic bijoux or members' jewels, from Mexico, are so rarely met with by collectors, that I mention the following: Two triangles, having their interiors cut out, interlaced, and forming a six-pointed star; on the left side of one, R.: ☐ REFORMA; on the right N.: 4. R.: E.: A.: A.: on the bottom, OR.: D. TOLUCA 5638. [Regular Lodge "Reform," No. 4. Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, Orient of Toluca, 1878.] The letters are incused. The face of the other is roughened, and has no inscription, but a ring is attached to the upper bar, to which is suspended the sun, full face and surrounded by formal rays. This pendant is *struck*.⁴ The reverse is entirely plain. A loop and ring at the top. Silver. Length of one side of triangle 32 nearly.

The following is also a member's badge struck from dies and cut out. An equilateral triangle, its edges raised and the sunken portion roughened: on the left side, R.: L.: LA ORIENTAL N° 19; on the right, OR.: DE MERIDA. On the bottom, ANO 5629.

¹ In the Lawrence collection. Worn with a light blue ribbon by a ring attached to the upper point. The ☐ contains .:

² This is apparently a cast, and the planchet sawed out; if struck, the dies were very shallow. In the Lawrence collection. Worn with a light blue ribbon. It is said to be very rare; the meaning of the abbreviations I have not certainly ascertained.

³ In the Lawrence collection. Worn with a light blue ribbon.

⁴ Lawrence collection. This is of very rude workmanship, except the pendant sun. The letter R is the abbreviation of *Respetable*, i. e., Regular or Worshipful. Toluca is a small town 40 miles southwest of the city of Mexico.

[Regular Lodge Oriental, No. 19, Orient of Merida, (founded in the) year 1869.] The E in DE shows weakness or imperfection in the die. In the centre of the triangle a star of five points, from which proceed six groups of formal rays, giving the effect of a six-pointed star with the triangle superimposed. At the top is a ring. This badge was worn by a red ribbon with two perpendicular stripes of black, and a clasp on which is incused, in two lines, EL RESPETO AL DERECHO | AGENO ES LA PAZ. [I read this somewhat freely "He adheres to the path of duty, regardless of ease."] Silver. Length from point to point of rays, 34 nearly; length of clasp, 26 nearly.¹

There is in the Lawrence collection a curious circular badge, size 28; width of circle 6; the centre, size 16, is removed. On this band are various emblems of art and industry; at the top, two right hands joined; — and in groups passing around the circle, working-tools of various trades, those of Masonry — a level, plumb, line, trowel, gavel and mortar pail, at the bottom. Reverse. Plain. The material is silver, and there is a loop at the top for a ribbon. This is white, and is attached to a clasp, on which in three lines, the last in very small letters, EL RESPETO AL DERECHO | AGENO ES LA PAZ | JUAREZ, which is translated above. This is claimed to be the badge of some Lodge in Mexico, and is *struck*, but I have not identified it.

DCCCCLXX. Obverse, A fine naked bust of Juarez, in profile and facing observer's left. Under the decollation, small, T. DE LA PENA. Legend above, RESP. □ BENITO JUAREZ N° 46 and below, OR. DE MEXICO [Worshipful Lodge Benito Juarez, Orient of Mexico] three five-pointed stars at each end of the lower portion of the legend. Reverse, The square and compasses enclosing the radiant letter G. Legend above, R. E. A. and below, AGOSTO DE 1874 [Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, August, 1874.] Silver. Size 23.²

DCCCCLXXI. Obverse, The same design as the preceding, but from a different die. The letters are a trifle larger, and are of the style technically called "block" or "gothic," while on the preceding they are a "condensed Roman"; the number is 3 instead of 46, and there are other minute differences, perceptible only on close comparison; the differing numbers are, however, sufficient to distinguish the two. Reverse, The square and compasses enclosing G as on the preceding, but there are differences in the rays, and surrounding the device in small letters, R. above, at the right, E. at the left, and A. on either side below, [Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite,] which are not placed around the rays in the preceding. Legend, above, ANO DE SU FUNDA. 1874 ANO DE SU RESTAURA. 1878 [Year of foundation, 1874; year of revival, 1878]; below, completing the circle, SIENDO SU VEN. MAES. E. M. Q. H. ERMILO G. CANTON [? Ermilo G. Canton being its Worshipful Master. I have not learned what the abbreviations signify.] Silver. Size 23. A small loop is usually attached to the top.³

¹ Merida is the capital city of Yucatan, where the Jesuit order is very powerful, and the Lodge was exposed to great opposition, which is possibly intimated in the motto on the clasp, a quotation which directly applies however to Juarez as appears from the next description.

² In the Lawrence collection.

³ This and the preceding Medal by their legends sufficiently show their origin and purpose; the first probably commemorates the formation of the Lodge, and the second its revival, and perhaps its original number. A satisfactory history of Mexican Masonry is

Obverse, Naked bust of Juarez, with die-cutter's name below, as on the two preceding pieces. Legend, IMITAD A ESTE GRANDE HOMBRE [Imitate this great man.] Reverse, Plain. A loop at the top. Copper and probably other metals. Size 23.¹

DCCCCLXXII. Obverse, The square and compasses enclosing a radiant G, its beams extending beyond the implements into the field, the left arm of the square minutely subdivided. Legend, above, R. ∴ □ ALBERTO PIKE N. ∴ 55 and below, ★ OR. ∴ DE MEXICO 5636 ★ [Worshipful Lodge Albert Pike, Orient of Mexico, 1876.] In the rays near the right point of the compasses, very small, PENA (die-cutter). Reverse, The inscription in eight lines, A. PIKE, | M. MOLINA, A. CHAVERO, | J. GONZALEZ, F. TRONCOSO, | M. ZAPIAIN, A. PIZA, S. ARTEAGA, | G. BAZ, B. JUAREZ, | F. YNIESTRA, A. ARROYO, | M. MACEDO, M. BAZ, | E. MARQUEZ. (Probably names of the Charter members.) A sprig of acacia at the bottom. A loop at the top of the planchet for a ring. Copper and probably silver. Size 24.²

[To be continued].

W. T. R. M.

“MOHAMMEDAN DYNASTIES.”

MR. TALCOTT WILLIAMS, in the last number of *Book News*, has the following notice of a recent work by a well known writer on Numismatics ; anything which Mr. Lane-Poole contributes to our knowledge of Oriental coins is sure to be valuable.

MR. STANLEY LANE-POOLE has put every student of history, and more particularly the students of Moslem history, under immeasurable obligations by his “Mohammedan Dynasties.” It brings together the genealogical tables which have appeared in the volumes he has published on the oriental coins of the British Museum, on which Mr. Lane-Poole is the greatest living authority. There are about six-score of these genealogies from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Each is preceded by a brief sketch, felicitously accurate in the few places where I am familiar with the original authorities, and I doubt not everywhere else. Mr. Lane-Poole has followed coins, rather than historians, where they disagree, which is right, and when Arab inscriptions are added some corrections will come. Here and there, as in his derivation of Murabit, one may not agree with him, preferring a less tropical origin ; but his scholarship is as accurate as his range is vast. The book is one every public and college library ought to have as a matter of course. The questions it answers do not come up often ; but when they do, no other book will.

yet to be written, but the same troubles between the different rites which have had so pernicious an effect on the Order in other countries, followed its introduction into Mexico, certainly since 1833, and during the next forty years. For the larger portion of that time, owing to the determined opposition of the Romish Church, many Lodges met secretly, or became dormant. What led to the closing, for a time, of this Lodge, I have not been able to ascertain, but it would probably be safe to attribute it to one of the two causes named. Juarez was President of the Mexican Republic, when it was invaded by Maximilian, and on the expulsion of the French was re-elected in 1867. He was born in 1807, and is said to have been of pure aboriginal stock. The Medal is in the Lawrence collection.

1 While not even the name of Juarez appears on this

piece, which is in the Lawrence collection, nor any device of a Masonic character, there can be little doubt, when placed beside the three preceding pieces, that it had a similar origin ; still we can hardly class it as a Masonic, with our present knowledge ; it may be merely a medal struck for popular use, without reference to the Lodge bearing his name. I therefore do not number the piece in this Catalogue. Juarez appears to have been a member of the Lodge “Alberto Pike, No. 55,” founded in 1876, as will be seen from DCCCCLXXII.

2 The Lodge is evidently named in honor of Albert Pike, long a prominent officer in the Southern Jurisdiction of the A. and A. Scottish Rite in the United States. An impression is in the Lawrence collection. The □ has ∴. Its ribbon is white with perpendicular stripes of red, green and black near each edge.

SOUDAN CURRENCY.

THE contribution below, substantially following an article in the New York Sun, which appeared some little time ago, is a good object lesson on what might be expected if the advocates of the compulsory purchase and free coinage of silver could have had their "swing."

IN the large Sultanate of Adamawa, in Central Soudan, the only currency in circulation is supplied by cowries—a well known small shell. The agents of the foreign powers who have been endeavoring to obtain a foothold there, complain of the dearth of the circulating medium, and say that commerce is greatly embarrassed by the scarcity. The Sultan has established a financial policy of his own, without regard to the laws of finance, in which he seems to be actuated by much the same principles as are the silver maniacs. His will is law, and he monopolizes the speculation in cowries. While supply and demand regulate the value of money as well as of other commodities in most countries, this is not the case in Adamawa. Curiously enough, when the shell supply is at its lowest ebb, the price is likely to fall far below par; in better times, when a goodly stream of shells is flowing from the public (or, in other words, the Sultan's) treasury, in exchange for all sorts of commodities, from rubber to donkeys, shells are quoted at a high premium.

All this is natural enough under the conditions imposed by the shrewd old potentate, who does as he pleases in Adamawa. What does he care for the natural laws of trade, and the teachings of the economists? He is a law to himself!

When his treasury is empty, and he wants to exchange the ostrich feathers, ivory, and other things he has packed away in his storehouses, for the cowries which European and other traders bring in bags and barrels to his trading posts on the Benue river, he fixes the price of cowries at a low figure; the edict goes forth that not a pound of produce can be sold to the traders except at prices based upon his low quotation of shells; but when the royal speculator has loaded up with money, and is ready to inflate the currency, he permits his dutiful subjects to pay him in produce a good round price for his shells. This action is even more disinterested than that of the silver miners of Colorado, who are willing that Congress should fix a price at which their product shall be forced upon the people, compelling its acceptance at par with gold; going farther than this dusky monarch, they are ready to legislate to force the government to buy the silver, whether it needs it or not, while the Sultan buys only when he chooses.

A while ago, the Royal Niger Company sent a boat-load of cowries to Yola, the Sultan's capital. When he heard of its arrival the edict went forth from the palace, and down went the price of cowries at once; the Company's agents decided, therefore, to dispense salt from their storehouse, instead of shells, in payment for their purchases. Whereupon the Sultan forbade his people to sell anything to the traders except for shells.

England, France and Germany are each striving to obtain the control of this rich little country, but they cannot agree as to which shall have the paramount power; when this is settled, and one or all are firmly rooted in the land, it is safe to say that the financial system of Adamawa will be so completely reconstructed that his Highness will not be able to recognize it.

T. S. B.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE MONEY OF THE BIBLE ; ILLUSTRATED BY NUMEROUS WOODCUTS AND FACSIMILE REPRESENTATIONS : BY GEORGE C. WILLIAMSON, D. LIT., MEM. NUM. SOC. LONDON. The Religious Tract Society, *London*, 96 pp., 12mo., cloth. Fleming H. Revell Co., New York, Chicago.

THE subject of Biblical Numismatics has been very thoroughly treated by writers of profound research and erudition, such as Madden, DeSaulcy, Spanheim and many others ; but the study, from its very nature, is a difficult one for the ordinary inquirer, necessitating as it does a thorough acquaintance with Hebrew and other ancient tongues. It is the design of this little compendium to place the leading features of the Jewish currency in such a form as to give an intelligible view to the student, who may lack the means or desire to obtain a deeper knowledge. This has been done before, and we may mention in particular the little sketch "Coins of the Bible," published by The Scott Stamp & Coin Co., for which there has been a larger demand in this country than any other like work ; yet the compilation of Mr. Williamson has many points of merit which entitle it to a large share of favor. The distinction between the uncoined and coined money is clearly shown, and the author explains the relative value of the different currencies as compared with modern standards, so far as possible, approximation being the only result obtainable. The illustrations are very useful, as showing the types and characters. The different coinages are described fully in connection with the events of their respective epochs, and a very interesting glimpse of concurrent history is given. Inasmuch as mediums of exchange in many forms are alluded to, throughout both the Old and New Testament, a knowledge of them must add immensely to the interest in studying these volumes, and when such information can be obtained in so concise and intelligible a way as this, it is certain that there is a field for all handbooks as well arranged and as clearly expressed as this little treatise.

THE VIRGINIA COINAGE. PROOF THAT IT WAS BY LEGISLATIVE AND ROYAL AUTHORITY. CHAS. T. TATMAN, AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SERIES, No. 2. *Worcester, Mass.*, 1894. 12 pp., 12mo., paper.

THIS is the second brochure contributed by the author to the American Numismatic Series, the first subject, "Coin Collecting," having been treated with marked ability. The Virginia Halfpence, so well known to collectors, have hitherto been assumed to have been a private coinage, tacitly permitted by the authorities, this view being taken by such writers as Crosby, Dickeson and Ruding. Mr. Tatman, not accepting their statements, searched the State Archives, with the result of unearthing an Act passed by the Virginia Legislature during the incumbency of Governor Botetourt (Nov., 1769), expressly authorizing a copper coinage, which Act was amended Feb. 1772, with reference to the quantity of the coins to be struck in and imported from England, these Acts being followed by a Proclamation by King George III, issued Nov. 16, 1774, confirming them, and defining their operation. Mr. Tatman has thus produced chapter and verse to show that the Virginia Halfpenny is a genuine official coin, and to him must properly be awarded the credit of the discovery.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

CLAMS AS CURRENCY.

THE people of Babylon, on the south shore of Long Island, have a peculiar Bank of their own, open for drafts to all its citizens, which are never protested; this Bank is rich in special deposits of a delicious variety of soft-shell *clams*, which find a ready market in the places of popular resort along the shore. The demand for the bivalves usually exceeds the supply, but when, some little time ago, a northerly gale pushed back the waters of the Atlantic to a greater distance than usual from the shore, new deposits were uncovered, and so abundant was the supply that for a day or two the clams were freely used as currency; they were traded in the stores for merchandise; they were given and received by "preachers, doctors and schoolmasters in lieu of salaries and fees, and when two diggers, somewhat hilarious over their prosperity, were arrested and sentenced to 'thirty dollars or thirty days,' they gravely offered clams in payment of their fines."

F. F.

THE WESLEY MEDAL.

By the kindness of Major C. P. Nichols, of Springfield, Mass., we have received a description of the Wesley Medal, the dies of which were cut by Key, for which we asked in the April number. The obverse has a bust of Wesley to left, with W. H. KEY F under it, and the date 1866 below. The legend is as given by our correspondent in the January number (p. 69, last volume), but "The world is my Parish" *above* and "Founder of Methodism" *below*, which is just the reverse of that described. The reverse corresponds to the first description. The size is the same — 32, but the metal of that in Major Nichols's cabinet is bronze. He writes us that it is his impression that the Key medal was struck in several metals. No date was given as appearing on the type-metal impression found in the Indian battle ground, but while it is possible that the one examined at the West is an earlier piece, as suggested in the January article, we are inclined to believe, with our present knowledge, that the two are the same, and that the differences noted are due to an imperfect description of the first mentioned. We shall be glad of any further information, for if it can be shown that there are two so nearly alike, struck at different periods, it would be desirable to have the fact established.

COIN SALES.

CHAPMANS' SALES.

MAY 3 and 4, 1894, Messrs. S. H. & H. Chapman sold at the rooms of Messrs. Davis & Harvey, Philadelphia, several collections. The one formed by the late Thomas F. Collier, of New London, Ct., covered the first 532 lots of the Catalogue. The collection of Roman coins was remarkable in the representation of every Emperor of the Roman Empire to A. D. 585. Many were choice specimens. A few Greek coins preceded the Roman series. We note lot 9, Syracuse, Tetradrachm, fine, \$8. Of the Consular Denarii: Coelia, 1.90; Domitia, 2.10; Petillia, 2.30, and Sestia, 2.50 (nearly all fine), were the highest prices reached, the remainder selling chiefly within \$1, many between 50 and 60c. The Imperial: Cleopatra and M. Antonius, den., 11.50; Augustus, M. B. (dies on a large planchet), 6; Julia and Augustus, den., pierced, otherwise good, 8.25; Agrippa and Augustus, den., 22; Germanicus and Caligula, den., 5.50; Caligula, R. Head of Augustus, G. B., 6.25; another, with R. ADLOCVT COH. 6; Claudius, G. B., 7; Nero, G. B., 4; Vitellius, M. B., 6.25; Titus, R. Judaea Capta, G. B., 10; Julia, den., 6.25; Domitian, G. B., 10; Marciana, den., 14; Matidia, den., 10; Pertinax, den., 15; Didius Julianus, den., 15; Pescennius Niger, den., fair, 15; Diadumenianus, den., good, 4.10; Julia Paula, G. B., 6.75; Soemias, G. B., 5; Pupienus, G. B., 7.50; Diocletianus, den., 5.25; Dom. Domitianus, M. B., 9.50. With the exceptions noted the foregoing may be classed as fine, a few very fine. England: A Penny of Harold II, fine, 10; Henry VIII, base Shilling, v. fair, 5.25; Elizabeth, Shilling, v. fine, 4; Cromwell, do., do., 7.50; Geo. III, Northumberland Shil., unc., 6.50. American Colonial: Oak tree Shil., clipped, 7; another, fine, 12. Hard Times Tokens: Low, 23, 4; 27, 3; 28, 2.50; 29, 3.25; 76, 4; 91, 2.50. These specimens were generally fine.

The collection of the late Samuel Badlam, of Boston, Mass. embraced lots 533 to 911, which were for the most part common-place, and comprised the U. S. series, and an assortment of Foreign copper

and silver coins and medals, and was without a notably fine and rare piece. The highest figure reached was 8.25 for a Legion of Honor decoration of Napoleon I. Mr. Louis F. Drake of Cohocton, N. Y., was the next owner. Ancient Roman coins were represented, also Fractional Currency, and Half Cents, with none worthy of special note. The Siam Porcelain Tokens, covering lots 891 to 1083, 110 pieces, were a fine and remarkable collection. They were sold *en bloc* for \$100. The sale closed with the Numismatic Library of Mr. Charles T. Whitman of New York (late of Albany). We quote Burke, Orders of Knighthood, 15.50; Combe, Catalogue of the Ancient Coins in the Hunter Museum, 7; Dye's Coin Encyclopedia, 5.25; Grueber, Roman Medallions, 4; Hedlinger, Medals with 40 plates, 7.50; Humphrey, Ancient Coins and Medals, illustrations in relief, 5.50; Millin, Medallic History of the French Revolution, Paris, 1806, 9.50; Ruding, 1840 Edition, 22.50; Snelling, Medallic History of England, 5; Wyatt, Memoirs of American Generals, 7.75.

MAY 17. Another sale by the Messrs. Chapman in Philadelphia, also at Davis & Harvey's, was of the collection of U. S. Coins, the property of E. S. Norris, Esq., of Boston. Numismatic treasures were not wanting in this sale. The most notable were 1857, proof set, \$32; 1858, 52.50. Dollars: 1794, one of the finest, 106; 1797, small letters on *rev.*, good, 6; 1836, Gobrecht, fine, 7.25; 1839, fine, 28; 1851, v. fine, 41; 1853, proof, slightly hay-marked, 10.25. Half Dollars: 1796, nearly fine, 73; 1797, v. fair, 25; 1802, v. fine, 8; 1815, v. good, 5.25. Quarter Dollars: 1796, about unc., 39.50; 1804, v. fine, 34; 1806, burnished, v. fine, 16; 1823 over '22, much worn (rarely found better), 41; 1824, v. fine, 10.25; 1853, without arrows, unc., 9; another, good, 4. Dimes: 1796, v. fine, 7; 1797, 6 stars facing, v. good, 11.50; 1798, v. good, 5.75; 1804, v. good, 21; 1809, fine, 24; 1828, small date, v. fine, 2.50; 1856, small date, proof, 2.62. Half Dimes: 1794, v. fine, 6.25; 1796, fine, 4.50; 1797, 15 stars, v. fine, 5.50; 1805, v. good, 5; 1860, stars, unc., 4.25. Trimes: 1855, proof, 3.75. The Cents were not much above ordinary. 1796 was fine, 6.75; 1799, v. dark, all parts distinct, 8.25; 1804, good, 7.50; 1813, a sharp impression, artificially colored, 11.50; 1817, 15 stars, v. fine, 3.25; 1825, unc., 4; 1829, v. fine, 4; 1839, Booby, unc., 4.50; 1841, unc., 5.50. Half Cents: 1794, v. fine, 6; 1796, poor, 11; 1836, proof, 31; 1849, small date, proof, with numerous small nicks, 28.25; 1852, proof, 10.25. Unimportant Foreign copper and silver coins, with a few medals, books and catalogues, made up the remainder of the sale. A copy of Crosby brought 9.25.

THE SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO'S SALES.

MAY 31. The Scott Stamp & Coin Co., L'd, sold at the rooms of Daniel R. Kennedy, 59 Fifth Avenue, New York, Ancient and Modern Coins of China, the property of Mr. Henry Kingman, a resident of Tientsin, China; also the Cabinet of American Coins and Medals belonging to Mr. G. Wells Root, of Hartford, Conn., with supplementary invoices. No such line of Chinese coins was ever before offered in this country, while in Bridge, Weight, Pu and Razor (or Knife) money the array surpassed all records. Bridge money ranged chiefly from \$3 to 7; a choice example of Spade money, $2\frac{1}{8} \times 4\frac{1}{8}$, brought 11.25; Pu money ranged for single fine specimens from \$1 to \$2; others, in lots, from 25c. to 50c. Razor shapes, the earliest, 3.25 to 6.25; others, in lots from 3 to 16, 25c. to 80c. each. Round money from B. C. 481 to 1861, various denominations up to 1000 Cash, from 20c. to \$2. Temple money, of which there was a most varied lot, ranged mostly from 1.10 to 4.50. The property of a Western collector contained some choice pieces, among them a rare New Jersey Cent, Maris 24R, in very good condition, 8; Lord Baltimore Groat, good but pierced, 11.25; a Sixpence of same, fine, 18; 1799 Cent, fine as to date, 9; Charles II, pattern Farthing, "Qvatvor. Maria. Vindico." fine, 6; Commonwealth Crown, fine, 15; Penny of Charlemagne, fine, 4. Mr. Root had some exceptional specimens in his cabinet, and they brought unexpected prices. Some of them are: Vermont Cent, 1788, Crosby 2a, 9; Connecticut Cent, 1787, 33w, 11.25; another, 1787 C., 6M., 9.50; the three uncirculated partly bright. Cents: 1804, from the broken dies, very good, 14; 1806, about fine, 3; 1809, fine and sharp, 17.50, and a bargain; 1824, v. fine, 3.10; 1829, v. fine, 2.75. Dollars: 1839, v. fine, plugged, 20; 1851, proof, slightly impaired, 51; 1858, proof set (with O mint $\frac{1}{2}$ dol.), 46.50. Various other Foreign coins and quite a line of medals, including Presidential, with many of Washington and Columbus, brought fair prices. The 690 lots realized \$1,489.30.

JUNE 26. The Scott Stamp & Coin Co. L'd, sold at the rooms of Mr. Kennedy, 5th Avenue, New York City, several collections, among which were a considerable number of the rarer pieces. Among the Foreign copper we note a $\frac{1}{2}$ Real, 1813, in copper, of Mexico, bearing the head of Morelos or Villagran, fine, 1.50; Durango, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ Real of 1822, \$1 each. A 25 ctvo of Pres. Barrios of Salvador, 1861, in brass, 1.05. Barbadoes Farthing and Halfpenny of Moses Tolanto, 2.10 each, and a Halfpenny and Penny of Wm. Smith of Jamaica, both fine, 1.85 each; Thos. Lundie & M. Howard, good, 1.50 each. Trinidad, Half Stamppee, by H. E. Rapsey, unc., 2.50. Canada: 1813, Trade & Nav. Farthing, good, 2.50; 1815, S. C. & C. R. For Public Accommodation, fine, 1.50; another, with R. Half penny token, \$1; 1831, Lauzon, a rare token for 4d., in lead, was a bargain at 13.50. U. S. Half Cent, 1841, fine, 15.50. Cents: 1793, Lib. cap, about good, 9.25; 1802, without stems, unc., dark green, 2.25; 1804, one of the most perfect specimens offered for years, 50; 1817, widest date, handsome olive, about unc., 2; 1820, small 8, unc., red, 2.10; 1824 over '22, unc., red, a great gem, 20.50; 1837, beaded hair cord, unc., red, 4; 1849, an exceptional specimen, chocolate shade, 2.65. Dollars: 1852, v. good, dent on edge, 31.50; 1854, about unc., 8.25; 1858, brilliant proof, 31.25. U. S. Gold Dollars: 1863, proof, 16.25; 1864, about unc., 16.50; 1865, unc., 11.50; 1875, about unc., 17.25. Quarter Eagles: 1796, no stars, good, 16; 1798, several scratches, otherwise fine, 15.50; 1806 over '04, good, 15.25. Half Eagles: 1823, v. fine, 15.25; 1825 over '21, unc., brilliant, 50.50. We believe this is the highest record for this

rare variety. 1826, fine, 32.75; 1834, old type, 21.50, also highest record we have noted. 1849, 2½ Mormon, fine, 16. 1834, Bechtler \$5, fine, 13.75. A Veteran's Badge N. Y. S. M. with bars for Yorktown 1862, and Chambersburg 1863, fine, \$9. The sale ended with U. S. Fractional Currency (for which good prices were paid), a \$1000 Montgomery note, fine, 27.75, and old newspapers which brought from 13 to 21c. each, in lots of 10 to 21. The 473 lots realized \$1,174.55.

EDITORIAL.

THE present number begins another volume. As intimated in the last number, it is the intention of the publishers to add at least sixteen pages to the size of our volume during the year, and hereafter each number will contain at least 28 pages, and if sufficient encouragement is received, 32, as in the present issue. It is also our purpose to make the magazine more attractive than ever, whether in its typographic appearance, or what is more important, in its contents; illustrations of coins and medals will be given as frequently as possible, and the improved appearance of the present number, and the plate which accompanies it, will serve as an indication of what is contemplated for the future. As we have frequently stated in the past, the Editors will be glad to publish Notes or Queries on Numismatic points, and to give replies, when it is possible. We also invite contributions on the special subjects to which the *Journal* is devoted, from subscribers or any of our friends.

THE last number of the *Revue Belge de Numismatique* has an engraving of the recent Columbian Medal, which was struck by the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, and an illustration of which was given in the January number of the *Journal*. We notice that the editor of the *Revue* takes the same view as to the position of the Society's seal on the wreath, on the reverse, which we expressed. We are glad to have our opinion confirmed by so excellent authority.

CURRENCY.

THE announcement in Tacoma of Geologist Turner's discovery that there is yellow gold in the stars, ought to interest people who have long had their doubts whether there's green cheese in the moon. — *New York World*.

A PENNY was recently found imbedded in the heart of a peach. This corroborates the claim of the Delaware growers that there's not much money in this business. — *Philadelphia Times*.

CARRIE. "May used to be fond of languages and used to say she hoped to marry some great linguist, and here she has gone and married old Rocksby Scadds."

MILLIE. "Then her hopes have been fulfilled. She has married money, and it can talk in all languages." — *New York Herald*.

THE EAGLE ON OUR COINS.

THE story is told that when it was first proposed to place an eagle on our coins, as the national emblem, the suggestion was vigorously opposed by a Southern member of the House. He argued that as the eagle was the king of birds, it was an inappropriate emblem for a Republic. In response, Judge Thatcher playfully remarked that "perhaps a goose might satisfy the gentleman better, as it was humble and republican enough, while the goslings would serve for the subsidiary pieces." This reply created much amusement, and so irritated the Southerner that he challenged the judge to fight a duel. The latter declining, its bearer asked if he was content to be branded as a coward. "Certainly, if he pleases," replied Thatcher, "I always was one, and he knew it, or he never would have risked a challenge."

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[WHOLE No. 146.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

AND

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ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

OCTOBER, 1894.



At mihi plaudo
Ipse domi, simul ac nummos contemplor in arca.

— *Hor., Sat. I, ii. 66.*

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LYMAN H. LOW,
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*The Hon^{ble} Edward Vernon Esq. Vice Admiral of the Blue.
And Commander in Chief of all His Majesty's Ships in the WEST-INDIES.*

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

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BRITOMARTIS.

THE SO-CALLED EUROPA ON THE PLANE TREE OF GORTYNA.

A MONOGRAPH ON CERTAIN CRETAN COINS, BY M. SVORONOS.

[Translated from the *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, for the *Journal*, continued from Vol. XXIX, p. 9.]

PART II.

N the first portion of this paper (printed in our last number) it was shown that the goddess on certain coins of Gortyna, Crete, hitherto called "Europa on the Plane-tree," could not be that deity. It now remains to inquire "Who is our goddess if she be not Europa?" and to give the reasons for our conclusion. In reply to this it is necessary first of all to find in the Cretan mythology some goddess who was worshipped not only at Gortyna but also at Tisyros (the cities which have coins bearing this type), and one who is known to have concealed herself in trees, and especially in oaks, with the object of escaping from the pursuit of her lover. Now, as we shall presently see, there was a goddess who will satisfy these requirements.

The precise location of the city of Tisyros is not known; it is mentioned solely in the following passage of the Scholiast on Theocritus (III, 2, edition of Ahrens): *Τισυρος . . . ὄνομα πόλεως Κρήτης*, and by the didrachms which bear the legend ΖΟΨΜΖΤ (= *Τισυροι*).¹ As we know that the mountain which forms the great promontory now called Cape Spatha (or Spada) was anciently called Tisyros or Tityros,² and as we also know that in Crete a mountain frequently gave its name to those who dwelt on or near it, for instance, the

¹ It is hardly necessary to remark that this legend is spelled in the archaic form, retrograde, and that M is merely Σ placed in a different position.—EDS.

² See Strabo, X, 479, 12: Stadiasmes, *m. m.* 341: Hoeck, *Kreta*, I, 352, and II, 159.

mountains Styrakion and Skyllaion,¹ the inhabitants of which were called Styrakites and Skylleans. It is certain that the city of the Tisyran must have been situated near the place indicated by that mountain. Again, it is known that at a certain place on that mountain, which was called Δίκτυν (Dictyn) or Δικτύνναιον² (Dictynnean) there stood the Dictynnaon, a celebrated temple of the goddess Dictynna.³ It is therefore proper to ascertain if the only goddess which is represented on the didrachms of Tisyros does not represent the deity whom they chiefly worshipped.

We know that Δικτυννα (Dictynna) is merely a surname of Britomartis, a deity peculiar to the Cretan mythology. (*Βριτόμαρτιν τὴν προσαγορευομένην Δικτυνναν* "Britomartis, the so-called Dictynna"; Diodorus, V. 78, 3.—*ἐπίκλησις δὲ οἱ [τῇ Βριτομάρτιδι] Δικτυννα ἐν Κρήτῃ* "Her [Britomartis'] name in Crete is Dictynna"; Pausanias, II, 30, 3.) Her cult is one of the most ancient of that primitive religion which preceded the Doric.⁴ Callimachus, the Alexandrian poet, in his Hymn to Artemis (v. 189 *et seq.*) the most ancient as well as the most complete source of our knowledge of the myths concerning Britomartis, says that she was a *Gortynian* nymph in the train of Artemis. Persecuted by Minos who loved her, she hid herself in the thick foliage of the oaks, and in the bushes and shrubbery of the marshy meadows, until the time when finding herself in danger of being captured by Minos, she threw herself from the mountain into the sea, where she was saved by the nets (δίκτυα) of the fishers, whence her surname of Dictynna (Δικτυννα). We quote the passage:⁵—

ἔξοχα δ' ἀλλῶν Γορτυνίδα φίλαο νόμφην,
ἐλλοφόνον Βριτόμαρτιν ἔυσκοπον· ἥς ποτὲ Μίνως
ποίηθεις ὑπ' ἔρωτι κατέδραμεν οὐρεα Κρήτης.
ἡ δ' ὅτε μὲν λασίησιν ὑπὸ δρυσι κρύπτετο νόμφη,
ἀλλοτε δ' εἰαμενῆσιν. ὁ δ' ἐνέα μηνas ἐφοίτα
παῖπαλά τε κρημηνοῦς τε· καὶ οὐκ ἀνέπαυσε διωκτὺν,
μέσφ' ὅτε, μαρπτομένη καὶ δὴ σχεδὸν, ἤλατο πόντον
πρηγνὸς ἐξ ὑπάτοι· καὶ ἐνθ' ἔρρεν εἰς ἀλιήων

δίκτυα, τὰ σφ' ἐσάωσεν. ὅθεν μετέπειτα Κύδωνες
νόμφαν μὲν Δικτυναν, ὅρος δ', ὅθεν ἤλατο νόμφη,
Δικταῶν καλέουσιν· ἀνστήσαντο δὲ βωμοῖς,
ιερά τε βέζουσι· τὸ δὲ στέφος ἡματι κείνῳ,
ἡ πῖλτος, ἡ σχῖνος· μῶρτοιο δὲ χεῖρες ἀδικτοί.
δὴ τότε γὰρ πέπλοισιν ἐνέσχετο μῶρσιος ὅρος
τῆς κούρης, ὅτ' ἐφευγεν· ὅθεν μέγα χῶσατο μῶρτιψ.

¹ Stephane de Byzance, Στυράκιον ὄρος Κρήτης· οἱ ἐνοικοῦντες Στυρακῖται. "Styrakion, a mountain of Crete; its inhabitants were called Styrakites." Id., Σκυλλαιον ὄρος Κρήτης· οἱ παρικοῦντες Σκυλαῖοι. "Skyllaion, a mountain of Crete; those dwelling near it were called Skylleans."

² As to the name of the mountain, etc., see closing portion of note 5.—EDS.

³ Strabo, *loc. cit.*, ὄρος ἐστὶ Τίτυρος, ἐν ᾧ ἱερὸν ἐστὶν οὐ Δικταῶν ἀλλὰ Δικτύνναιον "Tisyros is a mountain on which is a temple called not the Dictæan but the Dictynnean." Stadiasmes, *loc. cit.*, ἀπὸ Τίτυρον ἐπὶ τὸ Δικτύνναιον (cod. Δικτυνον) στάδιοι πῖ — ἀπὸ τοῦ Δικτυνναίου (cod. Δικτυνίου) ἐπὶ τὴν Κοίτην στάδιοι ρβ "From Tityrus to the Dictynnean is 80 stadia (about 8 Roman miles); from the Dictynnean to Koites, 170 stadia (about 17 Roman miles.)"

⁴ Hoeck, *Kreta*, II, pp. 158–180.—See Crusius, in *Roscher's Lexik. der Myth.*, s. v. Britomartis.

⁵ This we translate somewhat literally, as follows: "Thou [Artemis] didst especially love thy Gortynian nymph, Britomartis, the keen-eyed slayer of stags, whom once, Minos, burning with love, pursued over the Cretan mountains; but the nymph concealed herself, now in the thick branches of the oaks, and at other times in

the marshes. Yet he followed her closely for nine months over the rough mountains and the deep ravines, and she could not escape his pursuit, until at last, when nearly overtaken, she sprang headlong into the sea from a high precipice, and leaping into the fishers' nets, she was saved. Whence the Cydonians call the nymph Dictynna, and the mountain whence she leaped Dictæ; and they erected altars, and offered sacrifices to her; their garlands, unstained with blood, were woven from the leaves of the pine and the mastich; but their hands must not be polluted with the myrtle [*i. e.* the myrtle must not be used], because a myrtle bough caught in the maiden's peplos, as she fled; for which reason she greatly hated the myrtle." Spanheim, in his *Observationes in Hymnum in Dianam*, has some interesting notes on this passage (See pp. 310 *et seq.*); he shows that there are two mountains in Crete, Dictæus on the eastern side, and Dictynneus on the west side, at some distance from each other, and that the name and myth belong to the second, and not to the first of these; he claims that Callimachus leads Vergil astray, in his account of the myth, and quotes Strabo, showing that Diana herself was later called Dictynna, and suggests that she took this epithet from the word δικάειν, the equivalent of βάλλειν, signifying to throw, alluding to

Here then we have a goddess who answers the conditions required to explain the types under discussion. She is a deity worshipped at Gortyna (*Γορτυνίς*) and in the city of Tisyros, on the mountain near which she has her principal temple. Pursued, she hides herself in the foliage of the oaks (*δρῦς*) and of other plants, as on the coins.

It is true that here, instead of Minos, we find an eagle. But we know that Minos, the son, the husband, and the father of gods, was himself really a god,¹ and the Cretan Zeus under a different name, whose sacred bird was the eagle, and the oak, the tree on which occurs the event shown on these coins, his sacred tree beyond all others (*κατ' ἐξοχήν*).²

It is also true that we do not find it expressly stated in ancient authorities that Minos changed himself into an animal for his amours. But the primitive and well known myth, according to which his wife Pasiphaë assumed the form of a heifer to accomplish her own amours with a divine bull, and especially that very remarkable and significant myth of which Echemenes gives us an account³ in his *Κρητικά* according to which Ganymede was not carried away by Zeus transformed into an eagle, *but by Minos*, myths closely resembling that of Britomartis and the devices on the coins under discussion, prove as we believe, that it is Zeus Minos who is represented by the eagle, lovingly embracing Britomartis.

It should be added to this, that outside of Crete, Britomartis was also the chief divinity of Aegina. Pausanias, II, 30, 3, shows this: *σέβουσι δὲ οὐ Κρήτες μόνον (τὴν Βριτόμαρτιν) ἀλλὰ καὶ Αἰγινῆται λέγοντες φαίνεσθαι σφισιν ἐν τῇ νήσῳ τὴν Βριτόμαρτιν*. "Not only the Cretans worship Britomartis — the Aeginetans say that she appeared to them in their island." Her worship was introduced there from the island of Crete, as appears from the story of the myth in Antoninus Liberalis,⁴ *ἐκφυγούσα δὲ Μίνωα ἐξίκετο ἡ Βριτόμαρτις εἰς Αἶγιναν*. "Britomartis, flying from Minos, came to Aegina." The introduction of this cult probably took place previous to the fifth century before the Christian era, as we know that the Aeginetans then held the most cordial relations with the Cydonians, who had a large temple dedicated to Britomartis.⁵ Again, it is important to remember that the Aeginetans say that their goddess, who gives her name to that people, the nymph Aegina, is she for whose sake Zeus transformed him-

her use of darts and arrows, and that the name has no relation to nets, whether of fishers or hunters. Svoronos who mentions below the subsequent identity of Britomartis with Diana, also comments, as will be seen, on the etymologic significance of Dictynna. This is chiefly interesting as showing the development of the myth in later times, and the subsequent additions which the poetical attempts to explain the epithets of the gods engrafted on the original. We may add that the name of the nymph is from two Cretan words, *ἑπρος*, equivalent to *dulce*, sweet, or charming, and *μαρτις*, *virgo*, or maiden.—Eds.

¹ Hoeck, *Kreta*, II, p. 53.

² As to the oak, we may mention the celebrated oak of Dodona, the oak of Jupiter Feretrius at Rome, (Bot-

ticher, *Baumkultur*, p. 133) and the passage in Pliny which says (*Hist. Nat.* XII, 1,) "that the trees which were anciently consecrated to various deities were still regarded as sacred to them in his time, as for instance the oak (of the variety called *esculus*) to Zeus; the laurel to Apollo; the olive to Athena; the myrtle to Aphrodite; the poplar to Herakles." The oaks of Crete are mentioned by Theophrastus, *Hist. Plant.*, III, 3, 3, and by Dionysius, *Orb. Descript.*, 501.

³ Athen. XIII, p. 601.

⁴ Metamorph. Britomartis, 40.

⁵ Herodotus, III, 44, 59.—O. Muller, *Aeginet.* p. 165.—Curtius, *Griech. Geschichte*, I, 59, fifth edition.—Svoronos, *Num. de la Crète anc.*, p. 97.

self into an eagle.¹ This myth so closely resembles the story depicted on these pieces of Crete that Panofka (in *Zeus and Aegina*, p. 16) would explain the latter as representing Aegina herself. I have no doubt whatever that there exists a direct relation between the myth of Minos-Zeus, of Crete, assuming the form of an eagle for his amour with the nymph Britomartis, and that of Zeus of Aegina, transforming himself into an eagle for the nymph Aegina, from which union came Aeacus, the brother of Minos, and of Rhadamanthus, the judges of the infernal tribunal in Hades.

The cult of Britomartis-Artemis upon trees in Crete, has its perfect analogy in that of the Greek Artemis. So also, in Arcadia, the home of Artemis-Callisto, who has, as we shall see below, a close resemblance to Britomartis, they worshipped Artemis-Kedreatis (*Κεδρεάτις*) whose image was erected in a large cedar tree (*Κέδρος*). (See Pausanias, VIII, 13, 2.) There is a coin of Myra, in Cilicia, of which there is an engraving in Imhoof-Blumer, *Thier und Planztypen*, Plate X, 42,² which shows the device of an archaic image of Artemis on a tree, at the base of which the goddess has placed two serpents to defend it against two wood-cutters, who with uplifted axes are making an attempt to fell it, but are prevented by the angry snakes.

On a bas-relief of Thyrea, can also be seen Artemis on a tree (*Ann.*, I, plate C. — Kekulé, *ant. Beldw. de Theseion*, p. 115, 284), etc.

That the tree on the pieces engraved [in the plate in the *Revue Belge*, Nos. 1-6] is an oak, is established by the fact that Zeus-Velchanos, on the coins of Phaestos (Pl. IV, No. 20), is seated on a tree identical in form with these. I have already mentioned that the oak is the tree which is specially consecrated to Zeus.

The trees on the pieces shown in the plate Nos. 7-15 [in the *Revue*] cannot be recognized so easily as oaks; indeed, it is very probable that they are of some other species. But this circumstance, instead of counting against our explanation, rather aids it, since as we have already seen in the passage quoted from Callimachus, Britomartis concealed herself not only in the foliage of oaks but also in the marshy meadows covered with other plants.

Again, one cannot doubt that there is a religious significance in the fact that the trees are always represented — even at the moment and after the accomplishment of the *ἑρπὸς γάμος* — entirely *without foliage*, or else putting forth their first buds. [See Nos. 8-15 in *Revue* Plate.] The myth — which closely resembles that according to which Zeus was enabled to obtain Hera, who fled from his advances, by transforming himself into a bird, the cuckoo (*κόκκυς*), and taking refuge beside her during a heavy shower;³ as well as the myth of Zeus allying himself under the form of a shower of gold, with Danae, when she hid herself from him — indicates, we believe, that here again, the

¹ See Roscher's *Lexik. Myth.* s. v. Aegina.

² Also given in *Revue*.—EDS.

³ Schol., *Theocritus*, XV, 64. — O. Jahn, *Europa* p. 28.

union of the eagle-god with the goddess of a dry tree, which immediately begins to put forth its buds and leaves, is nothing else than a symbolic representation of the heavenly rain which fertilizes the earth in spring.' The lines of Hesiod (486-488) are remarkable and worthy to be quoted here,—according to which it is when the cuckoo begins to call in the foliage of the *oaks*, that Zeus begins to pour down the heavy rains plentifully upon the earth.

ἥμος κόκκυξ κοκκῦζει δρυὸς ἐν πετάλοισι
τὸ πρῶτον τέρπει τε βροτοὺς ἐπ' ἀπείρονα γαῖαν,
τῆμος Ζεὺς οὐοί τριτῶ ἡμάτι μῆδ' ἀπολήγοι.¹

The rays which surround the device on some of these coins are explained by the fact that Britomartis was occasionally identified with Hecate and Luna.² The attainment of his desire, which we find represented on some of the pieces mentioned, does not agree, it is true, with the legend according to which Britomartis desired ever to remain a virgin (*φυγοῦσα τὴν ὁμιλίαν ἀνθρώπων ἡγάπησεν αἰεὶ παρθένος εἶναι*. "And flying from the society of men, she desired ever to remain a virgin." Anton. Liber., 40), and preferred to cast herself into the sea rather than to yield herself to Minos. But certainly, these fables were no part of the primitive myth of Britomartis; and this indeed is well known to many scholars, for her virgin character was only attributed to her, as has been shown, from the period after the Doric invasion, when she was *identified* with the Grecian Artemis.³ This identification⁴ shows that Britomartis, like Artemis, was a goddess of the woods and mountains (*οὐρεῖα* "a mountain maiden," Euripides, *Iphigenia in Tauris*, 1130), protectress of animals (*πολύθηρος* [an epithet signifying "full of game," applied to Mt. Dictynna, her favorite haunt in Crete], Euripides, *Hippolytus*, 145), and a lover

¹ Compare O. Jahn, *loc. cit.*, p. 29.

² Literally, "When the cuckoo calls in the leaves of the oaks, then Zeus first rejoices the hearts of mortals on the boundless earth, as he causes it to rain copiously, and ceases not." We note in passing that this suggests a similar verse in Aristophanes, *Birds*, 505:—*Χώπθ' ὁ κόκκυξ εἰποι κόκκυ, τότε γ' οἱ Φοίνικες ἀπαρτες* *ἐν τοῖς πετάλοις ἐθέριον*.

"When the cuckoo cries 'cuckoo,' then all the Phenicians gather their harvests in the fields." The cuckoo was the emblem of Juno's sceptre, probably in memory of her affair with Jupiter.—EDS.

³ Schol., Euripides, *Hippolytus*, 146: *τινὲς δὲ τὴν αὐτὴν εἶναι τῇ Ἑκάτῃ* "Some say that she is the same as Hecate."—Vergil, *Cir.*, 305: *Alii Dictynnam dixere tuo de nomine lunam*. "Others have said of thy name that Dictynna is Luna (i. e. Diana)" — Roscher's *Lex. Mythol.*, p. 827. [Concerning the passage cited by Svoronos from Vergil, see Spanheim, *ut supra*.—EDS.]

⁴ Hoeck, *Kreta*, 172.—Crusius, in Roscher's *Lexik. Mythol.*, p. 827, 10.

⁵ Hesychy: *Βριτόμαρτις ἢ Ἀρτεμις ἐν Κρήτῃ*. "Britomartis is Artemis in Crete."—Schol. Aristophanes, *Frogs*, 1356: *Δικτυνναν λέγει τὴν Ἀρτεμιν*, where Aeschylus who is speaking, "says that Dictynna is Artemis." [The lines commented on are

*ἄμα δὲ Δικτυννα παῖς Ἀρτεμις καλὰ
τὰς κυνίσκας ἔχουσα*

"and Dictynna, the fair and youthful Artemis having

her dogs."—EDS.] Solinus, II, 8: *Cretes Dianam religiosissime venerantur, Britomartem gentiliter nominantes*. "The Cretans worship Diana with the greatest devotion, calling her in their language Britomartis."—"It is for this reason that Artemis is surnamed Britomartis," (Scholiast on Callimachus, *Hymn to Diana*, 200,) Dictynna, (Paus. III, 24, 9,) or Dictynnea, (*idem*, X, 36, 5). See also Palaeph., *Inscr.*, 32: *Κρήτες δὲ Δικτυνναν (τῆς Ἀρτεμις)*. "But the Cretans call her (Artemis) Dictynna"; Orph., *Hymn.*, 36: *Ἀρτεμις θεὰ Δικτυννα*. "The goddess Artemis Dictynna," and Crusius, *loc. cit.* . . . To the foregoing note of Svoronos, to which the Editors have added a few words, we may further remark, that it is of course impossible to frame any theory which shall completely reconcile the various forms which the classic myths assumed in the songs of the poets who have preserved them, as narrated at different periods in the history of the several regions which held them. As our author shows, Artemis at a later period than that which produced the myth of the flying Britomartis, was herself known by *that* name, as well as by the epithet of her favorite nymph—Dictynna. Some of the classic writers derived this epithet from her hunting nets, and not from those of the fishermen which caught the falling nymph. Hence it is interesting to notice that in her Arcadian name Artemis-Callisto, we have almost the precise equivalent of Artemis Britomartis, as the word Callisto from *Καλλίστη* i. e. most beautiful, is nearly identical in meaning with Britomartis, as given on p. 35.

of the chase (νύμφη κυνηγός "a huntress maiden," Euripides, *l. c.*, 146. — Χαίρειν αὐτὴν δρόμοις τε καὶ θήραις "she loves the chase and wild animals," Pausanias, II, 30, 3). Britomartis is the only deity to be found in Cretan mythology, who affords an explanation of these Cretan coin-types of the fifth century B. C., and that she was not Artemis is conclusively shown by many official inscriptions in various Cretan towns, — inscriptions which speak of Artemis and Britomartis as two different deities of Crete, even as late as the third and second centuries B. C.¹

Callimachus, in his *Hymn to Diana* (see v. 189, cited above), Pausanias (III, 14, 3.), Diodorus, (V, 73, 3), and other authors, merely say that she was a nymph in the train of Artemis. This does not signify that these nymphs always remained virgins: as for example, Callisto, known through her amour with Zeus as the mother of Arcas (a King of Arcadia). We know that although she is called one of the train of Artemis, Callisto is nothing more than the primitive Artemis of Arcadia (Preller, *Griechische Mythologie*, Robert's ed., p. 304), whose people were in the closest relations with Gortyna and Crete. So the Arcadians said that the name of Gortyna in Crete was derived from Gortys, the son of Tegeates² (Paus., VIII, 53, 4). This legend agrees with the statement of Plato, that it was a colony of Gortyna, a city of Arcadia in the Peloponnesus, which itself derived its origin from Argos in Argolis (*de legib.*, 4, 708). The Cretan cities of Cydonia and Catreus said that they also were Arcadian colonies. According to another tradition the Arcadians of Peloponnesus settled Gortyna in Crete, and dwelt there jointly with the Cretans (Conon, *Narra.*, 38); we know also that there was in Crete a city called Arcadia.

The myth, according to which Britomartis, to escape from the pursuit of Minos, threw herself into the sea (in which we have an allusion to her relationship to the moon — Selene, or Artemis) and was saved by the nets of the fishers, is also well known to be a legend of very much later date, and entirely unknown to the purely Cretan religion.³ This legend is due to poets and myth-makers who were not inhabitants of Crete; having identified Artemis and Britomartis as the same deities, and not having understood the correct etymology of her surname Dictynna, they constructed the story about the fisher nets — a myth which is indeed in accordance with the character of a nymph or goddess who was fond of the chase.⁴

Etymologically the appellation Dictynna or Δικτυννή is derived without doubt from the ancient form Δικτυς, Δικτυν, (compare Γόρτυν) or Δικτυνον (Cod.

¹ See "The oaths of Dieriens, Latiens, Oluntiens, etc." Rhangabe, *Ant. Hell.*, No. 1029. — Hoeck, *Kreta*, III, 140. — Crusius, *loc. cit.*, 827, 40, etc.

² In the Arcadian mythology, Tegeates was the son of Lycaon, and the brother of Callisto; the latter was changed into the constellation of the bear, (*Arctos*) by Zeus, to save her from the vengeance of Hera. — EDS.

³ Crusius, in *Roscher's Lex.*, *loc. cit.*

⁴ It is for this reason that Diodorus (V, 76,) gives its etymology εὐρέτιν γενομένην τῶν δικτύων τῶν εἰς κυνηγίαν προσαγορευθῆναι Δικτυννᾶν "The name Dictynna is derived from the word signifying nets — such as were used in hunting." See also Aristophanes, *Wasps*, line 368: ἡ δὲ μοι Δικτυννα συγγνώμην τοῦ δικτύου "For to my mind Dictynna gets her name from the net."

of Stadiasmes) of the name of the mountain on which was situated her principal temple.¹ So the epithets of Zeus, — Idaeus, Dictaeus, Aigaeus, Tal-laeus, Skyllaëus; of Apollo, — Styraakites; of Athena, — Sammonia, etc., were given them from mountains of Crete, — Ida, Dicte, Skyllaion, etc., on which they were especially worshipped. So again, Britomartis was only called Dictynna in the cities of the Cydonians which surround the Dictean mountain; while in the others she was simply called Britomartis;² indeed, as we have seen, Callimachus says that it was the *Cydonians* who called her Dictynna. If her appellation were derived from *δίχτυα* (nets), it would have been in common use among *all* the Cretans.

Diodorus (V, 76, 4), who derived his knowledge from the best ancient Cretan sources,—among others from the works of the celebrated Epimenides, the theosophist, not only does not accept the story of the nets as ancient, but positively rejects it, saying that they deceive themselves who claim that Britomartis styled herself Dictynna, because when persecuted by Minos she was saved by the fishermen's nets. "It is not probable," he says, "that a goddess was so feeble as to require the aid of mortals, nor that Minos, the type of a just judge, could have been guilty of such sacrilege." The last reason loses its force, however, when we remember that in the myth Minos is really the same as Zeus.

Certainly the legend of Britomartis as it has come down to us, even as given by Callimachus, cannot be taken to be the primitive form of the Cretan myth. Further, we hold the opinion that we are not bound to accept his version unless it is confirmed by the devices on the coins, which are not only far more ancient than the authors cited (fifth and fourth centuries B. C.), but were also struck by the authorities of the Cretan cities, who knew better than any one else the nature and the details of the local mythology.

Again, the devices on the coins agree with Callimachus, in informing us that there was a goddess or nymph — Britomartis — adored both at Gortyna and Tisyros, who flying like so many other goddesses in the Hellenic mythology (Nemesis, Hera, etc.), from an amorous pursuit, concealed herself in the foliage of oaks and other trees. Callimachus says that her lover was Minos. The *eagle* on the coins, a well-known symbol of Zeus, as well as the oak, the sacred tree of Zeus, shows that her lover was Zeus. But Zeus and Minos are one and the same deity. So far, the texts and the coins agree. The texts of those authors who take Britomartis for Artemis, the goddess of chastity, say that Britomartis escaped from her lover's pursuit. The coin types — in accord with the inscriptions showing that she was a different goddess from the chaste Artemis, — prove the contrary; that is to say, the existence of a [Cretan] myth analogous to the myths of the loves of Zeus

¹ Crusius, in *Roscher's Lex.*, *loc. cit.* An inscription at Marseilles, C. I. Gr., 6764, calls it *Δικτύα*. The two manuscripts of Nicetæ Serrariensis, *Deorum Dearum-*

que epithet, according to Creuzer, *Meletemata*, II, p. 29, have *Δικτύη*.

² Crusius, *loc. cit.*

and Callisto — another nymph in the train of Artemis according to the Arcadian mythology which so closely resembles that of Crete. (See above.) Further, the royal sceptre which she holds, enthroned on the tree of her amour, the crown which she wears, the eagle beside her, and the matronly way in which she holds her peplos, prove that she was eminently an object of worship in that region, as the beloved of the king of the gods.

The bull's head which is found on a single type [No. 10 on *Revue* Plate], may perhaps always remain an enigma. We suppose that explanations similar to those offered by M. Overbeck, which we have already cited, will hardly be accepted. But at all events, we cannot overlook the symbolic relation between the bull and Zeus or Minos. It may be, as the goddess is seated above the head of that animal, that it is intended thereby to indicate the place where the *ἱερός γάμος* took place — that is to say, Gortyna, which was said to have its foundation from a bull, *ταῦρος*.¹

We conclude by saying that it is certain that from the beginning Britomartis, in the Cretan religion, was nothing else than a goddess of nature (Naturgöttin) as indeed originally was the Hellenic Artemis; and the spouse of Zeus exactly as was Callisto in Arcadia, and Hera in Argolis. The legends which call her the *daughter* of Zeus² are recognized as having no importance so far as the primitive nature of this deity is concerned.³ The cult of Britomartis, originating in Phenicia, and carried thence to Argos, the special home of the worship of Hera, from which it finally reached Crete;⁴ the close resemblance between the scene on our coin-types and the myth of Hera receiving Zeus under the form of a bird; the similarity of the type on some of these pieces to the statue of Hera of Argos, who, seated on a throne, wears a crown and carries a sceptre surmounted by a bird;⁵ the identity of the head of our goddess with that of Hera on the didrachms of Argos and that on the didrachms of Cnosos⁶ and of Tylissos, cities of Crete, which *copied* the didrachms of Argos — all these afford evidence showing that the goddess on the coin-types under discussion played a similar role in the mythology of Gortyna to that which Hera did in that of Argos. Especially must we not forget the legends which grew up in Crete after the Doric invasion, and notably after the colonization from Argos,⁷ according to which Hera accomplished her marriage with Zeus in the region of Cnosos,⁸ a city which was always a rival to Gortyna.

I add in closing a word or two on the significance of the myth of Britomartis.

¹ Eustathius, *Commentary on Dionysius Periegetes*, pp. 88 and 468. See also Chron. Alex. in our *Numis. Cretoise*, p. 154, note 9.

² It need hardly be said that Zeus is well known to have been styled the father and the husband of the same person. Clemens Alex., *Prolept.*, p. 14.

³ See Crusius, *loc. cit.*, p. 823, 20.

⁴ Anton. Liberal., *loc. cit.*

⁵ Paus., II, 17, 4. Schol. Theocritus, XV, 6: see also note 2, p. 37.

⁶ See Svoronos, *Num. Cret.*, pl. VI, 6-7. We mention for the information of our readers in this vicinity, that a copy of this most valuable work, so far as issued, is to be found in the Boston Public Library; it is fully illustrated by the autotype process.—EDS.

⁷ Scylax, p. 18: Hoeck, *Kreta*, II, p. 417.

⁸ See Diodorus, V, 72, from which it may perhaps be inferred that Europa is confused with Hera, and consequently with Britomartis.

To the people of the countries situated between Phenicia and Crete, the story of Europa carried away from Phenicia by Zeus, as a bull, and brought to Crete, was an emblem of the moon carried away [*i. e.* caused to disappear] by the sun (of which the bull was a symbol) rising from the coast of Phenicia, — which moon appeared in the heavens in the evening, from the shores of Crete, whither the sun seemed to have carried her, having caused her as it were to cross over the waves of the sea. To the inhabitants of Crete, and especially those who lived in the central and western portion of the island where alone we find the cult of Britomartis-Dictynna, this same goddess — identified as we have already seen with Artemis and Hecate — was a personification of the moon, who flying from Minos (the sun) hid herself in setting, either among the large trees which covered the island (*τηλεθώρα* “growing luxuriantly”) of Crete, or else by apparently throwing herself from the great western promontory of the island into the ocean.

In a word, the whole story is an astronomical myth, which grew out of the observations made by the Cretans on the place of the rising and setting of the sun and moon from their island.

So also are to be explained, as I have already said, the rays which surround some of the coin-types we have been considering, which are to be found on several others, of which I have given examples in a paper entitled *Sternbilder als Münztypen*, published in the *Berlin Zeitschrift für Numismatik*, in 1889, and in my article on *Types se rapportant à la naissance de Zeus*, [Types relating to the birth of Zeus,] in the *Journal Archéologique*, Athens, 1893 (pp. 1–12); we shall give our views at length on these in a contribution to the January-March number of *Bulletin de correspondance hellénique de l'Ecole française d'Athènes*.

JEAN N. SVORONOS,

Directeur du Musée numismatique national.

ATHENS, Oct., 1893.

A RARE ENGLISH MEDAL OF 1690.

I found a medal at the ruins of old Fort Ligonier; it is of silver, something larger than a silver dollar; on one side is a mounted officer with drawn sword; there is a horse behind him, and an army marching; on a circle above, the words “*Pacem arrogat armis.*” On the other side the heads of William and Mary, with these words around them: “*Gulielmus et Maria Dei Gratia Mag Br Fr et Hib Rex et Regina.*” The medal is dated 1690. Can you tell me if it is of any value.

LIGONIER.

Mr. Daniel Parish, President of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, writes in reference to this medal: “What is known as ‘The Medallic Illustrations of the History of Great Britain and Ireland to the death of George II,’ published by the British Museum in 1885 (vol. I, p. 292), has this to say: ‘This medal was struck at the time when William by force of arms had subdued Ireland and restored peace. Extremely rare. British Museum has an electrotype obtained from the Marquess of Bute.’” From this it would appear that our correspondent may have found a valuable medal, which the British Museum would like. — *New York Sun*.

MEDAL OF ERICSSON.

WE have lately obtained a description of the Medal ordered by the Swedish Academy of Sciences to be struck in honor of Ericsson. The dies were cut by the eminent engraver, Madame Lea Ahlborn, of the Royal Mint, Stockholm. Some time after the death of this distinguished inventor, whose services to his adopted country will never be forgotten, Major Adelskold, President of the Academy, delivered a eulogy on his character, in the presence of King Oscar, and at its conclusion the Society ordered the preparation of the dies for this commemorative medal.

The obverse has the head of the discoverer in profile to the right; on the truncation are the initials of the die-cutter, L. A. Below the head N. 1803 O. 1889 (dates of birth and death). Legend, JOHANNES ERICSSON MACHINARUM INVENTOR. [John Ericsson, Inventor of Machines] — the legend alluding to his various inventions of engines, etc., as well as of the Monitor, shown on the reverse.

Reverse, On the field, a picture of the first Monitor steaming to left. Legend, INGENIO ARTEM ET MARTEM DIREXIT. [By his genius he directed art and war.] In exergue, in three lines, SOCIO INCLUTISSIMO | REG. ACAD. SCIENT. SUEC. | MDCCCXCIII. [The Swedish Royal Academy of Sciences to their most distinguished associate, 1893.]

Struck in bronze and silver. This will, of course, take its place among the medals of distinguished Americans as well as in the Swedish series.

A WASHINGTON PENNY.

A CURIOUS story is going the rounds of the newspapers to the effect that while George Washington was on a visit to Turk Hill, Ct., in 1785, he dropped a bright copper penny near the site of the Ira Mead homestead. It was one of the few coined that year, and diligent search was made for it; all to no purpose. The property changed hands a few weeks ago, and the new owner began improvements. In throwing out the dirt near the old foundation this penny was unearthed. A youth named Mallison, of Danbury, found the coin, and turned it over to his employer, who is guarding it very carefully. The remark that "it was one of the few coined that year," without specifying it further, throws a cloud over the tale.

SOME SINGULAR CURRENCY.

EGGS have been in circulation in lieu of money in the Alpine villages of Switzerland. Nails have been similarly employed in Scotland, dried codfish in Newfoundland, whales' teeth in the Fiji Islands, mats of rice straw in Angola, salt in Abyssinia, beeswax in Sumatra, red feathers in the isles of the Pacific, tea in Tartary and iron hoes in Madagascar. A century ago tobacco was made legal tender in Virginia. When women were imported into that colony for wives for the settlers, 100 pounds of tobacco per head was charged for them, the price being subsequently raised to 150 pounds.

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

[Continued from Vol. XXIX, p. 16.]

Again I have to interpolate both American and British medical medals of which I have but recently learned.

B. 1. *Medical Colleges.*

765. *Obverse.* As that of No. 149.

Reverse. In field, within a milled circle: AWARDED TO | | FOR | SUPERIOR SCHOLARSHIP Inscription: THE HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE | OF PHILADELPHIA
Bronze. 28. 44 mm.

In my collection.

B. 2. *Hospitals.*

766. *Obverse.* The book of life, the lamp of knowledge, and a laurel branch.
Inscription: HORNTHAL MEDAL

Reverse. AWARDED TO FOR MAINTAINING WARD DISCIPLINE WITH GENTLE CARE OF PATIENTS. | M(T). S(INAI). T(RAINING). S(CHOOL). FOR NURSES | 1894. Silver. 20. 30 mm. Founded by Mr. Larry M. Hornthal, a Director of Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York. I owe its description to Dr. Alfred Meyer of New York.

767. *Obverse.* An anchor, whose shaft is a Latin cross. Across it a band, with legend: FIDES SPES Beneath, crossed oak branches. Inscription: WALTHAM (MASS.) TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES. | ESTD 1885.

Reverse. Blank, for name and date of graduation. Edges milled. Communicated to me by my son, Dr. Malcolm Storer, of Boston.

768. *Obverse.* Within a wreath, the Geneva cross (red enamelled).

Reverse. Blank. Gold. Suspended from an irregular bar, upon which, in black: ICH DIEN Communicated to me by Dr. George F. Keene, Physician to the State Institutions of Rhode Island.

Possibly, in connection with military surgery, the following may also be mentioned.

769. *Obverse.* Bust, to left. Upon shoulder: K Inscription: GEN. JAMES * A. BEAVER Exergue: 1882

Reverse. Within a circle, a pair of crutches, crossed. In their angles, above: AUG. 25; at sides, 18-64. Below, a clover leaf, upon which 2 | A-C (Second Army Corps.) Inscription, below: THE | ONLY MEDAL HE WEARS. | WON AT REAMS STATION. Bronze, gilt. 16. 25 mm. Edges milled.

In my collection.

British Personal medals, continued.

Of the following, I have been informed by Dr. F. P. Weber, of London.

Dr. Joseph Black, of Edinburgh.

In addition to the Glasgow medal, No. 606, there is a second.

770. *Obverse.* Bust, clothed, to left. Upon truncation: JOSEPH BLACK M. D.

Reverse. Blank. Oval. 48 x 64. 75. 100 mm. The bust is of white opaque paste, upon a black ground. By Tassie (?)

In the collection of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London.

I am now enabled to give a more complete description of No. 607, the Dr. Sir Gilbert Blane medal.

(607.) *Obverse*. Head, to left. Beneath: PISTRVCCI. Inscription: GILBERT BLANE BARONETTUS ARCHIATRVS AET LXXXI.

Reverse. Britannia, erect, to left, with trident in right hand, and left upon a medicinal plant on an altar. Around, the staff of Aesculapius, a coiled rope, and an anchor. In front, a sailor supporting a fallen comrade. Legend: MENTE MANVQVE. Gold, silver. 24. 38 mm. Weber, *Numismatic Chronicle*, July, 1894, p. 116, No. 191A.

Dr. Sir George Buchanan (), of London.

771. *Obverse*. Head, to left. Inscription: SIR GEORGE BVCHANAN M'D' F'R'C'P' F'R'S'

Reverse. Two females, erect, of whom one wards off Death, winged and with a scythe, from a prostrate person. Legend: IN SALVTEM PVBLICAM AVDACIA ET INDVSTRIA Exergue: The staff of Aesculapius and a chalice. Gold, bronze. 35. 55 mm. A new foundation of the Royal Society. Dr. Weber has sent me an engraving of the medal.

The regular sequence is now resumed.

772. Dr. Matthias Lobel (1538-1616), of London, Physician to James I.

Obverse. Bust, to left. Beneath: BRAEMT F. Inscription: GUILIELMUS I - BELGARUM REX.

Reverse. A garland of flowers and fruit, interlaced with which, upon a uniting band, LOBEL CLUSIUS DODONÆUS RHEEDE RUMPHIUS BOERHAAVE JACQUIN Within field: SOCIETAS | REGIA | HORTICULTURÆ | BELGII | BRUXELLIS. Bronze. 32. 50 mm. Guioth, *Revue Belge de Num.*, 1848, p. 113, No. 137, and 1853, p. 203, No. 27; Kluyskens, II, pp. 146, 166; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 128, No. 222; Dirks, I, p. 227, No. 285; Storer, *The Sanitarian*, Nov., 1889, No. 1152.

773. *Obverse*. Bust, to left. Inscription: LEOPOLD PREMIER ROI DES BELGES

Reverse. As preceding. Bronze. 32. 50 mm.

774. *Obverse*. Within wreath of flowers, fruit and grain, tied by ribbon: LINNE - TOURNEFORT - MILLER - JUSSIEU - LAMARCK - GESNER - BAUHIN.

Reverse. As preceding. Bronze. 32. 50 mm. This has been communicated to me by Mr. A. de Witte, of Brussels.

John Locke, M. B. (1632-1704), of Oxford.

775. *Obverse*. Bust, facing, with head towards right. Inscription: IOANNES - LOCKE.

Reverse. Liberty and Reason seated upon a sarcophagus; the one, with cornucopia by her side, holds a hat, — the other with scales and books. At their feet a child with book, and surrounded by toys. At right: J. D(ASSIER). Exergue: M(ORTUUS). 1704. Bronze, lead. 27. 42 mm. Gaetani, II, p. 193, pl. 147, fig. 6; Moehsen, I, p. 337, fig.; Snelling, pl. 26, fig. 5; Rudolphi, p. 96, No. 408; Kluyskens, II, p. 167, No. 1; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 96, No. 39; Duisburg, p. 219, DLXXXII, 1; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 64, No. 736; Hawkins, F. & G., II, p. 271, No. 72.

In my collection.

776. *Obverse*. Bust, facing and to right, with fuller hair, and different arrangement of dress. Below, at right: J. D. Inscription: JOHANNES-LOCKE.

Reverse. As preceding. Bronze. 27. 42 mm. Rudolphi, p. 97, No. 409; Kluyskens, II, p. 167, No. 2; Duisburg, p. 219, DLXXXII, 2; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 64, No. 738.

In my collection.

777. *Obverse*. Bust, to left. Beneath: JAC. ROETTIERS. Inscription: JOANNES LOCKE.

Reverse. Legend: MENS HABITAT MOLEM. VIRG. GEORG: M.DCC.LXXIV. Silver, bronze. 34. 52 mm. Hauschild, *Beitrag zur neuern Münz- und Medaillengeschichte*, No. 487; Rudolphi, p. 97, No. 410; Kluyskens, II, p. 168, No. 3; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 96,

No. 39b; Duisburg, p. 219, DLXXXII, 3; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 64, No. 738; Hawkins, F. & G., II, p. 271, No. 73; Cat. of Medals of Royal Society, 1892, No. 42.

778. *Obverse.* Bust, to right. Upon shoulder: CAUNOIS F. Inscription: JOANES—LOCKE.

Reverse. NATUS | WRINGTONI | PROPE BRISTOLIUM | IN ANGLIA | AN. M.DC.XXXII. | OBIIT | AN. M.DCC.IV. | — | SERIES NUMISMATICA | UNIVERSALIS VIRORUM ILLUSTRUM | — | M.DCCC.XIX. | DURAND EDIDIT Bronze, lead. 26. 40 mm. Kluyskens, II, p. 168; Duisburg, p. 219, DLXXXII, 4; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 65, No. 739; Hawkins, F. and G., II, p. 272.

In the Government (Lee) Collection, and my own.

779. As the last, but with MONACHII upon rim. 26. 40 mm. Rudolphi, p. 97, No. 411; Kluyskens, II, p. 168; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 96, No. 39c.

780. As the last, but JOHANNES, engraved name below bust, and date of birth M.DC.XXXIII. 26. 40 mm. Duisburg, p. 219, DLXXXII, note; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 65, No. 740; Hawkins, F. and G., II, p. 272, No. 74.

781. As the last but two, but date M.DCCC.XXI. 26. 40 mm. Duisburg, Suppl. I, p. 12.

Dr. Sir Thomas Longmore (1816—), of Netley.
See Montefiore.

Dr. George Dixon Longstaff (1799–1892), of London.

782. *Obverse.* Bust, to right. Beneath: A. WYON. Inscription: GEORGE DIXON LONGSTAFF M.D.

Reverse. Upon an ornamented field, crest; two arms suspended from a bar, above a raised armorial shield. Inscription: IN CELEBRATION OF HIS NINETIETH BIRTHDAY | 31 MARCH 1889 Bronze. 17. 22 mm. Edges beaded.

In my collection.

783. *Obverse.* Bust, to right. Upon neck: AFTER | A. BRUCE JOY Beneath: J. S. & A. B. WYON Inscription: CHEMICAL SOCIETY LONDON

Reverse. Within field, an ornate tablet for recipient's name. Inscription: LONGSTAFF MEDAL | FOR CHEMICAL RESEARCH Bronze. 48. 76 mm. Edges beaded.
In my collection.

Dr. Robert Wishart Lyell (1848–1882), of London.

784. *Obverse.* Bust, to left, three-quarters facing. Inscription: ROBERT WISHART LYELL 1848–1882

Reverse. View of Middlesex Hospital. Inscription: FOR PROFICIENCY IN SURGICAL ANATOMY | AND PRACTICAL SURGERY | AWARDED TO Gold. 24. 38 mm.

Mr. Arthur H. Lyell of London has kindly sent me its description.

Dr. Sir William MacCormac (1836—), of London.

See under B. 3, Medical Societies (International Medical Congress of 1881).

Dr. Sir Morell Mackenzie (1837–1892), of London.

See under B. 2, Hospitals (private nurse).

Dr. John Marshall (1818–1891), of London.

785. *Obverse.* Bust, to left. Upon truncation: (Madame) M. T. ZAMBACO FECIT. Inscription: JOHN MARSHALL F.R.S., F.R.C.S.

Reverse. A group of books, etc., beneath a scroll, upon which: ABSQUE LABORE NIHIL. Bronze. 80. 125 mm. Weber, *Numis. Chronicle*, 1894, Part II, p. 141, No. 228.

Dr. Sir James Ranald Martin (1793–1874), of Netley.

786. *Obverse.* Within a circle, upon a reticulated field filled with minute crosses, his arms; a lion rampant holding a crescent above a shield, upon which three crescents and a diamond. Beneath, upon a scroll: HINC FORTIOR—ET CLARIOR To right: J. S. & A. B. WYON Inscription: IN MEMORY OF SIR JAMES RANALD MARTIN C. B.

Reverse. Within a circle with scroll work above and below: ARMY | MEDICAL | SCHOOL Inscription: PRIZE FOR MILITARY MEDICINE | FOUNDED 1876 Bronze. 22. 35 mm. Edges beaded. Storer, *The Sanitarian*, May, 1890, No. 1291.

In my collection.

Dr. Sir Theodore Turquet de Mayerne (1573-1655), of London. Physician to Henry IV of France, James I of England, and the two Charleses.

787. *Obverse.* Bust, to right. Inscription: TH · DE · MAYERNE · EQ(UES) · AU⁸ (ATUS). BA^{RO}(NETUS) · M(AGNAE) · B^{NA}(BRITANNIAE) · 4 · REG · GAL · ET · ANGL · ARCHIA^{OS}

Reverse. A winged globe upon an octagon, flanked by rosettes. Above this, a circle, within which two intersecting triangles enclosing a radiant sun. In lower angles, A | I | E | I Above this, a serpent swallowing itself, and the figure of an alchemist. Still above, the doctor's cap, etc. Below, at each side, a rose. NICOLAS BRIOT, 1625. Legend: NON · HAEC · SINE · NUMINE. 52. 83 mm. Pinkerton, *Medallic History of England*, p. 56, pl. XIX, fig. 4; Snelling, pl. XIII, No. 4; Rudolphi, p. 105, No. 439; Kluyskens, II, p. 201; Duisburg, p. 217, DLXXVII; Hawkins, F. and G., I, p. 241, No. 8; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Aug., 1891, No. 1794.

Dr. John McLennan (1802-1874), of Calcutta.

788. *Obverse.* Bust, to left. Beneath: B. WYON SC. Inscription; JOHN MCLENNAN. 1855.

Reverse. The building. Beneath: B. WYON. Inscription: PRIZE MEDAL | GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE. White metal. 28. 44 mm. Duisburg, Suppl. II, p. 27, DCXIb; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 69, No. 797.

Dr. Richard Mead (1673-1754), of London.

789. *Obverse.* Bust, draped, to right. Beneath, to left, L. PINGO F. Inscription: RICHARDVS MEAD · MED · REG · ET S'R'S' (Socius Regiae Societatis.)

Reverse. An infant, seated, holding a serpent by the throat. Legend, intersected by the moon and radiant sun: LABOR EST - ANGVES - SVPERARE Exergue: an armorial shield, upon which three pelicans, to left. At sides, N(ATUS). AV(G). XI — MDCLXXIII | O(BIIT). F(EB). XVI — MDCCLIV Bronze, gilt, tin, lead. 25. 39 mm. Rudolphi, p. 106, No. 441; Kluyskens, II, p. 207; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 96, No. 41; Renaudin, p. 491; Duisburg, p. 223, DXCIII; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 66, No. 760; Durand, p. 126, pl. IX, fig. 3; Skaife, *British Medals of a recent period*, *Proc. Manchester Numismatic Society*, 1868, Part VI, figured, and 1869, Part VII, p. 152; Hawkins, F. and G., II, p. 675, No. 388; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Nov., 1888, No. 699.

In the Government (Lee) Collection, and my own. It has been supposed that the device of the sun and moon on the obverse was solely in relation to Dr. Mead's learning as a numismatist, and that they were taken from a Greek coin of Crotona. I have shown, however, that it was undoubtedly with reference to a work of his upon the influence of the sun and moon upon the human body, and the diseases thus occasioned. Similarly, the device upon the reverse, the child with the serpent, has been thought to refer to professional controversies in which he was engaged, and to pose him as an infant Hercules. I have found, however, that both it and the legend are from a vignette at the end of his treatise on poisons, 1745, where the poison of the viper is especially discussed.

790. *Obverse.* Bust, in loose mantle, to right. Beneath: L. C. WYON SC. Inscription: RICHARD MEAD M.D.

Reverse. Hygieia, with serpent, vase, tripod and lamp. Legend: MERERI MEDENDO Exergue: S^T THOMAS'S HOSPITAL L. C. WYON. SC. Bronze. 45. 72 mm. Hawkins, F. and G., II, p. 675, No. 389; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Aug., 1891, No. 1817.

Rev. Conyers Middleton (1683-1750), of Cambridge. Wrote "Dissertatio de medicorum apud veteres Romanos degentium condicione."

791. *Obverse.* Bust, draped to right. Beneath: GIO. POZZO. ROMA. F. 1724. Inscription: CONYERS MIDDLETON S.T.P.

Reverse. Interior of a library. Inscription: PROTO. BIBLIOTHECARIUS. ACADEMIÆ. CANTABRIGIENSIS Bronze. Ruppell, 1876, p. 78; Durand, p. 130; Hawkins, F. and G., II, p. 460, No. 71.

Nathaniel Montefiore, F. R. C. S. (1819-1883), of London.

792. *Obverse.* Armorial bearings; motto, upon a scroll above: THINK & THANK. Inscription: EX DONIS. N. MONTEFIORE. F : R : C : S : SCHOL : MIL : MED : 1881

Reverse. A wounded soldier upon a stretcher, attended by surgeon (from a photograph of Dr. Sir Thomas Longmore) and men of the Army Medical Corps. In distance, hills with ambulance, and two men carrying a wounded one upon a stretcher. ALPHEE DUBOIS (F.) Legend: ΙΗΤΡΟΣ (the Ionic form of the word) ΤΑΡ ΑΝΗΡ ΠΟΛΛΩΝ ΑΝΤΑΓΩΓΟΣ ΑΛΛΩΝ Bronze. 39. 58 mm. Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1890, No. 1292.

In the Government (Lee) Collection. Prize medal of the Government Military Medical College at Netley.

Dr. Frederick John Mouat (1816-), of London.

793. *Obverse.* Bust, to right. Upon truncation: H. T. (Harris Thornycroft, R.A.) Inscription: UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA MDCCCLVI (the date of foundation of the University.)

Reverse. Within laurel branches: MOUAT SCHOLAR Inscription: PRACTICE OF PHYSIC. Bronze, cast. 35. 55 mm. Cat. Royal Academy Exhibition, 1883, No. 1668. Communicated to me by Dr. F. Parkes Weber of London. The medal is no longer conferred.

Dr. Walter Moxon (1836-1886), of London.

794. *Obverse.* Bust facing. Beneath: ALLAN WYON SC. Inscription: IN HONOREM GUALTERI MOXON, M.D. MDCCCXXXVI-LXXXVI

Reverse. Portico of the Royal College of Physicians. Beneath: SIR R. SMIRKE R.A. ARCHT. - ALLAN WYON SC. Inscription: OB ARTEM MEDICAM STUDIIS ET EXPERIMENTIS AUCTAM Exergue: COLL. REG. MED. LOND. Upon rim, the name of recipient, in his native language, with date of award (engraved). Gold (value £30), bronze. 40. 53 mm. Conferred every third year, for observation and research in clinical medicine.

In my collection.

Dr. John Murray (1843-1873), of London.

795. *Obverse.* The arms of the University. Beneath, upon scroll: INITIUM SAPIENTIÆ TIMOR DOMINI (From same die as the Dr. Fife Jamieson medal, No. 744.)

Reverse. THE | JOHN MURRAY | MEDAL AND SCHOLARSHIP | UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN | AWARDED TO | | AS | THE MOST DISTINGUISHED | GRADUATE IN MEDICINE | OF HIS YEAR | - - - Gold. 29. 45 mm. I owe the description to Mr. P. J. Anderson of Aberdeen.

[To be continued.]

THE BLUCHER MEDAL.

In reply to an inquiry concerning the artist who made the dies for the Berlin Medal of Blucher, an engraving of which was given in our last issue, we have ascertained that they were cut by Friedrich Koenig, son of Johan Heinrich Christophe Koenig; Nagler's "Neues Allgemeine Künstler Lexicon" gives a list of fifteen of his Medals, which however does not embrace all that he engraved. The dates of his birth and death we have not found, but the list of his works given, ranges from 1817 to 1826.

THE "UPPER CANADA PRESERVED" MEDAL.

[See *Journal*, Vol. XXVIII, p. 102.]

THE Medal about which H. M. A. makes inquiries in the April number of the *Journal*, was described at length by Mr. Alfred Sandham in the "Canadian Antiquarian."¹ But as early numbers are altogether out of print, and as the article in question contains some inaccuracies, a short description of the medal may be interesting to many. It was struck by Thomas Wyon shortly after the war of 1812. It appears from the "Explanation of the Proceedings of the Loyal and Patriotic Society of Upper Canada," published on the final dissolution of the Society in 1841, that "one thousand pounds" were set apart, according to a clause in its Constitution, to "bestow Medals as a reward for gallant services rendered in the defence of the Province" in the war of 1812-14, and that the medals were received in 1817. The main object of the Society, however, was the relief of the wounded and others suffering distress or privation through the war. In a report of the work done by the Society, an octavo volume of over 400 pages, printed in Montreal in 1817, it is stated that the first medal prepared was rejected because of some mistake in the design, and a new medal ordered from another medallist. Mr. Low's discovery, two or three years ago, of a variety of the Upper Canada Preserved Medal, giving a different view of the Niagara River, confirms this statement. The medal is illustrated and described by Leroux.² Now, as to which of the two medals was the accepted design, the report gives us no clue. From the report we are led to infer that there was another smaller variety in gold, weighing about twelve pennyweight, giving a value somewhere about ten dollars.

But according to the "Explanation," the medals were never distributed, because of the "difficulty of making a selection" from among the many who had done meritorious service in the war. "The Society felt that to comply with the claims which might be fairly advanced for the contemplated distribution, would require a vast number more medals than the funds set apart for the purpose would enable the Society to furnish." Consequently the medals were deposited in the vaults of the Bank of Upper Canada at "York" (Toronto), pending the decision of the Society as to their final disposal. This decision was not reached until 1820, when the following Resolution was passed:

"*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that as the gold and silver Medals cannot now be distributed in any manner to answer the original purpose for which they were designed, it is expedient that the same be sold as bullion and the net proceeds thereof be put to interest for the purposes above stated."³

"Notwithstanding this Resolution, there seems to have been a disinclination to deal finally with the question." So nothing was done, nor did the Society meet again until 1840. Final action was brought about by a Committee of inquiry appointed by the Provincial Legislature. The surviving members of the Society were called together, when it was

"*Resolved*, That measures be now taken for carrying into effect the Resolution of the Meeting of the 22nd of February, 1820, and without delay dispose of the Medals for the best price that can be obtained for them."

¹ Vol. I, Old Series, p. 41.

² Supplement to the Coin Cabinet, p. 168b. No. 866a.

³ These purposes were to aid an hospital or asylum to be erected at York.

The "Explanation" further states, that "the Hon. Mr. Allan and Mr. Wood, to whom the execution of the Resolution was committed, proceeded . . . to carry the measure into effect according to the best of their judgment," and that "there can be no doubt of the propriety of defacing the Medals before they were disposed of, because that alone could ensure their not falling into unworthy hands."

The medals were defaced with a cold-chisel by a blacksmith named Paul Bishop. The operation was carried on in the Hon. Mr. Wood's back yard, and so thoroughly was it done, that not a single specimen escaped to fall into the "unworthy" hands of collectors. All of the known Wyon medals are restrikes. While not a single specimen of the smaller gold medals has ever come to light, a statement shows that 61 gold medals, weighing 39 oz. 1 dwt. 8 grs., were sold for £138 19 10 = \$555.97, and that 548 silver medals, weighing 932½ oz., were sold for £256 9 6 = \$1,025.90. As the medals are stated to have cost £750 (\$3,000), we may calculate the cost of dies and striking the medals, apart from their bullion value, to have been about \$1,400.

R. W. McLACHLAN.

DEVICES ON THE JACKSON TOKENS.

THE political significance of the devices on the Jackson Tokens is not always clear to the average coin student of to-day. One of the pieces has a jackass with the letters L. L. D. (*sic*) on the animal's body; this alludes to the degree which was conferred upon President Jackson by Harvard University in 1833, rather out of compliment to the occupant of that high office than for any special knowledge of the law which he possessed. Above are the words ROMAN FIRMNESS which suggest with the obstinate attitude, characteristic of the animal used to symbolize the President, the well known pertinacity of Jackson; while VETO below, refers to his veto of the bill passed by Congress establishing the United States Bank, a measure the desirability of which entered largely into the politics of those days. The legend, THE CONSTITUTION AS I UNDERSTAND IT which occurs on these tokens, is taken from his second Inaugural Address.

Other tokens, issued by the Whigs, were equally sarcastic. One has the hero of New Orleans standing, wearing a dress coat, a sword in his right hand with which he defends a well filled purse in his left, and a balky mule on the reverse, with similar mottoes to those already mentioned; the animal doubtless alludes to the asininity which his opponents thought he displayed in his warfare on the U. S. Bank, which was favored by a large portion of the business men of the country, and which encountered little if any opposition until Jackson became President. A hog running at full speed, with the motto MY THIRD HEAT, alludes to his so-called "pig-headedness," and particularly to his third message to Congress, denouncing the Bank.

Among the Whig tokens was one with a small bust of Old Hickory, and the words, MY EXPERIMENT, MY CURRENCY, MY GLORY, etc., satirizing what was thought to be his egotism and personal vanity. In 1834, when that party gained a victory at the polls, in New York, they struck a token with a ship under full sail, emblematic of the anticipated national prosperity on their return to power, and when the "Hard times" of 1837 followed after Van Buren's election, the ship, with EXPERIMENT on its hull, is shown dismasted, wrecked upon the rocks, with the lightning of popular discontent completing its ruin.

Jackson's Sub-Treasury scheme, which was strongly advocated somewhat later by Van Buren in his canvass for the succession to the Presidency, was typified by a safe with the words SUB-TREASURY upon it, borne upon the back of a tortoise, to show the slow progress which the plan made in gaining public favor; on the reverse of these is found a jackass at full gallop, with the legend "I follow in the steps of my illustrious predecessor," which is said to indicate the speed at which "Little Van" gained the public regard. This is questionable, as some collectors take the exact opposite view, believing it was an intentional sarcasm on the Democratic nominee. The latter view is confirmed by some of the lithographic caricatures of the day, in which Van Buren was pictured as walking slowly behind a jackass, and carefully stepping in his hoofprints.

Of the tokens issued by Jackson's supporters, one has on its obverse a profile of the General, and on the reverse THE BANK MUST PERISH and a patriotic quotation from his famous Proclamation on the Nullification acts at the South—THE UNION MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED, words which were often recalled during the War for the Union.

All of these tokens, it will be seen, have a more or less direct allusion to the controversy which attended the repeal of the charter of the United States Bank, and the financial distress and suspension of specie payments which followed so closely upon that measure, to which the "Hard times" were generally attributed by the opponents of the party in power, and chiefly to the removal of the Government deposits from that institution, disturbing the course of business.

LINCOLN MEDALS.

Editors of the Journal:—

THE old brick dwelling house, on Tenth Street, in Washington, opposite Ford's theatre where Lincoln was assassinated, whither he was conveyed after the fatal shot was fired, and in which he breathed his last, has been made a treasure house of "Lincolniana." Aside from numerous personal relics, books—biographical, historical, etc.—relating to the civil war, to slavery, and especially to the martyred President, there are said to be "hundreds of Lincoln bronze medals," and also "Lincoln medals in all the metals and materials known to the art of medal making," of which the "most valuable is a gold medal which was presented to Mrs. Lincoln after the death of her husband, by 40,000 Frenchmen." This is said to have been struck "in France, but that Napoleon III refused to permit copies to be made therefrom. Four copies, however, were made in Switzerland, and Mr. Oldroyd bought one of these for his collection." The collection of relics made by the gentleman named, was the nucleus of the large and interesting gathering, which is preserved in the house referred to.

The account of this medallic collection is very vague. Can any of your readers tell us how many *different* medals of Lincoln are here gathered? The number mentioned, much exceeds those described in the *Journal* several years ago by Mr. Zabriskie, and supplemented by Mr. H. W. Holland. Possibly one of these gentlemen can inform us whether the number *not* described is anything like what seems to be the case from the statements of the article from which I have quoted. They, or some other collector, may also be able to furnish a description which will identify the

French medal alluded to, and possibly explain how it was that four impressions were struck in Switzerland, apparently from the French dies. The article from which my extracts are copied, gives quite a full account of the house and its contents, but the statements as to the medals are difficult to understand. R.

THE PONTIFICAL MEDAL FOR 1894.

THE Annual issue of the Pontifical Medal for 1894 has just appeared. It commemorates the foundation of the "Seminaries of the Indies." A correspondent gives the following account of its submission to the approval of Pope Leo : —

The Holy Father, on June 26, received Cardinal Mocenni, the new Bishop of Sabina, in special audience. The Cardinal presented to His Holiness the Cavaliere Francesco Bianchi, engraver in metal of the Sacred Apostolic Palaces, who came to offer His Holiness the annual medal which is expressly coined for the Feast of the Apostles SS. Peter and Paul. This year the medal represents, as is customary, on the obverse, the effigy of the Sovereign Pontiff, with the inscription around : LEO. XIII. PONT. MAX. AN. XVII. : and on the reverse, the institution of the Seminaries of the Indies. Here is the figure of Religion, pointing to St. Francis Xavier, who is holding a young Indian by the hand who calls to his attention this seminary. Around the medal on the reverse is the legend, closely appertaining to the subject of the design, and which was written by Monsignor Nocella, Secretary of the Consistorial : — FILII. TVI. INDIA. ADMINISTRI. TIBI. SALVTIS. In the exergue, beneath this design, appears, XAVERIO. AVSPICE. ET PATRONO MDCCCLXXXIV. The Holy Father was greatly pleased with the execution of the work, and addressed words of encomium to Professor Bianchi, expressive of his great satisfaction at the excellence of the design and coining of these medals, three of which were given to him : one in gold, one in silver and one in bronze.

These medals, coined once a year, furnish an enduring series of memorials of the great deeds accomplished by the Pontiffs. The origin of this custom of thus commemorating the chief event of the year, so far as the Pontiff's work is concerned, goes back several centuries. Among early medals of this class, are those commemorating several of the designs of great artists for the building of the present basilica of St. Peter's, over three centuries ago. To the collector of medals the story of the Pontiffs, for several centuries past, is revealed in pictures, or low reliefs, of high artistic merit, and quite easily read. Many events, which have dropped out of the stately productions of the "historic muse," are thus revealed in all their force and circumstance, by the designs on these "medals of everlasting bronze." P. D.

THE Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia has recently obtained new and more convenient rooms in the building of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, Broad and Pine Streets. Their first meeting in these quarters was held April 5, and Dr. Brinton presided. The commodious Library Hall of the School is granted for the use of the Society, and its own books will be placed here, where they will be accessible to its Members and others, thus greatly increasing the usefulness of the organization.

ADMIRAL VERNON AND HIS MEDALS.

THERE are probably few collectors of American medals who have not some of the numerous varieties of "Vernons" in their cabinets. It is in some respects an interesting series, being the most numerous of any relating to the Western continent, with the possible exception of the Spanish American Proclamation pieces, struck by the larger cities and occasionally by the Clerical authorities of the different cathedrals, in the Mexican and South American possessions of His Most Catholic Majesty, to commemorate the accession to the throne of the Kings of Spain. Quite a large number of these have been described in the early volumes of the *Journal*, but others have since been found, and there are nearly one hundred and eighty now known, if we include those which relate to Fort Chagre, Carthagená and Havana, as well as those on Porto Bello, the earliest of them all. These are all given in the recent volume on Historical Medals relating to America, by the late Mr. C. Wylls Betts.

Of the execution of these pieces, struck to catch the favor of the populace, and more for the profit of the manufacturer, there is little to be said. The devices they bear, and especially their legends and mottoes extolling the exploits of Admiral Vernon, and the revival of "British glory," appealed to the patriotism and national pride of the British people, as no other medals seem to have done.

In many respects the victory at Porto Bello was one of the heaviest blows which Great Britain ever struck at the Spanish power in America. Porto Bello, "the Beautiful Harbor," on the northern shore of the Isthmus of Panama, and almost directly north of the city of Panama, was discovered by Columbus in 1502. There are few harbors on the coast, and its sheltered bay, its convenience of access from the interior, and its naturally strong position, made this a safe refuge for the men-of-war and the treasure-ships preparing to carry their precious cargoes homeward, to enrich the Spanish crown. The guns of its forts long protected the armed vessels and "coast-guards" which searched and plundered the ships of England, and for years it seemed to be safe against any attack which might be made upon it.

Admiral Hosier, with twenty ships, had vainly tried to capture it, as early as 1726. But thirteen years after, the Hon. Edward Vernon in a debate on Spanish aggressions, in Parliament, sneered at his failure, and declared that "with six ships of the line he would take the place." In July, 1739, he was made Admiral of the Blue, and on the fifth of the following November he sailed from Jamaica for Porto Bello with but six ships; leaving one on his way, to cruise off Carthagená, he appeared before the town with only five — though most of the medals which commemorate the affair say "With six ships only he took Porto Bello," or words to that effect, and frequently show his little command of six ships sailing into the harbor. The "Louisa," however, one of the fleet, actually took no part in the engagement.

At that time the town consisted of about five hundred houses, with two churches, and the steeples of these two churches shown on the medals serve a useful purpose to the collector in distinguishing some of the minute die-varieties. Its harbor was semi-circular, about a mile in diameter, defended by large castles of stone, erected one on either side of the entrance, on high cliffs overlooking the bay; another smaller fort was built upon a point of land on the shore, near the middle of the town. The northern fort was called the Iron Fortress; that on the southern side, St. Jago de Gloria, and the central battery, St. Jeronimo. Of the action itself it is not necessary

to speak in detail; it was stubbornly fought, but victory did not long delay in making the British Admiral master of the town. When the news reached England, the enthusiasm of the nation was unbounded. Nearly five months elapsed before the London Gazette published the first tidings of the victory, and announced "The Spanish pride humbl'd" by the prowess of Vernon and his companions.

It was the more gratifying to British pride, as an omen of the revival of her glory on the sea. Nothing of like importance had been achieved by British arms since Marlborough's victories, and Vernon was the hero of the hour. For two centuries this port had poured its treasures into the hands of Spain; but at last it had fallen. British merchantmen might now voyage the Carribbean with no fear of unjust seizure, and no praise was too great to award to the conqueror. The American colonies shared in the enthusiasm. Lawrence Washington had taken part in one of Vernon's expeditions, and the old family mansion in Virginia assumed the name of "Mount Vernon" in commemoration of the event.

Vernon was born at Westminster, England, Nov. 12, 1684. He came from an ancient family, and at the age of eighteen he entered the navy, as Second Lieutenant. Of his services under Queen Anne and her successors, the first two Georges, not much need be said; it was marked by no stirring events; the only action of consequence in which he was engaged, which we find mentioned, was his capture of a French ship of thirty guns, in 1711. His subsequent efforts after his victory at Porto Bello did not confirm the hopes of the people, but for this it is claimed he was not to be held responsible. He captured Fort Chagre in 1740, and a year later, with Sir Chaloner Ogle, a fleet of thirty ships of the line and eighty-five smaller vessels and transports, bearing 12,000 troops under Gen. Wentworth, he made an attempt on Carthage; though at first some successes were gained, and despatches were sent home announcing a victory, the fleet were finally obliged to retire, without accomplishing their object. Vernon however lost none of his popularity, and the miscarriage of the expedition was attributed to dissensions between the leaders. He remained in command of the fleet in the West Indies for a year or two longer; in 1745 he was promoted to be Admiral of the White, and sent with a fleet to the North Sea. Here he succeeded in the duties assigned him, but the following year he became engaged in a hot controversy with the Admiralty, the result being his resignation, and his enemies succeeded soon after in having him cashiered. He subsequently retired from public life, and died at Nacton, Suffolk, on the 29th October, 1757.

It is not too much to say that the memory of this brilliant event in English annals has stood out with much greater prominence and come down to us with greater lustre, because of the numerous medals of this series. Notwithstanding the contemptible workmanship of the dies, and the comical figures, often mere caricatures, of the gallant officers whose names are borne upon the medals, they were struck and sold by thousands. To these little bits of brass, and not to extended notices on the page of history, the hero of Porto Bello is indebted for much of his fame at the present day. The "beautiful harbor" never recovered from the blow; it has now but thirteen hundred inhabitants; its wharves are deserted, its streets are silent, and its unhealthy condition makes it shunned by the merchant vessels which trade in the Gulf of Mexico and the Carribbean Sea: while the disgrace which clouded the last years of the Admiral is forgotten or unknown to those who read the inscriptions which declare "Brave Vernon made us free," and "By courage and conduct" "reviv'd the British glory."

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. xxix, page 27.]

DCCCCLXXIII. Obverse, Two winged figures, standing and clasping right hands; the one at the right is facing, and with his left is pouring fruit from a cornucopia; the other, to right, places his left hand on the shoulder of the first; a bow crossed by a quiver is on the ground behind him; above are the square and compasses, over which is the All-seeing eye. Legend, on the left, □ FRATERNIDAD. N. 1 on the right, O. DE MAZATLAN. [Lodge "Fraternity" No. 1, Orient of Mazatlan] and on the base, 26. D. D. IO. M. M. A. L. 5868 [26th day of the tenth Masonic month, year of light 5868. (*Día del decimo mes Masonico Ano Luminar*,) equivalent I presume to December 26, 1868.] Reverse, Plain. A loop at the top by which it was attached to a pendant and dark red ribbon. Silver. Struck in the form of an isosceles triangle; the sides, 27 nearly, the base, 24.¹

DCCCCLXXIV. Obverse, Within a broad, ornate, engraved border, the legend above, ♦ ♦ VOLNEY ♦ ♦ and below, completing the circle, O. D. Maz. 5870 Within, on a horizontal line across the field, T. N. 2. [Volney Lodge (*Taller*) No. 2, Orient of Mazatlan, 1870.] Reverse, Plain, for engraving. Attached by a double ring to the interior angle of a square, one arm of which is grained to represent wood, and the other is graduated; the outer angle of the square is attached to a clasp or slide, somewhat in the form of an ornate shield. Worn with a light blue watered silk ribbon. Clasp and square silver, the medal silver-gilt. Size of medal, 17; length of arms of square, 20 nearly, one arm being slightly longer than the other.²

There is another Lodge in Mazatlan which has a "bijou," and although as will be seen from the description below, furnished me by Dr. Bastow, it is a badge and cannot be reckoned among Medals, I insert it here without numbering, as Mexican Masons, whose Members' jewels are very frequently made in symbolic forms, such as stars, triangles, and the like, constantly call them medals. It is composed of the square and compasses having attached to the outer angle of the square, at the bottom, a circle on which is the legend O. D. MAZATLAN 21. D. D. IO M. M. A. L. 5870 * יו יו יו יו * [Orient of Mazatlan, 21st of the tenth Masonic Month in the year of Light 5870. The reversed letters are for *Libertad, Fraternidad, Igualdad*, Liberty, Fraternity, Equality.] The other Spanish words abbreviated are given above. The circle has the centre removed and incloses a small photograph of Gen. Rosales, for whom the Lodge is named. At the top of the compasses are two leaves of frosted silver, their points attached to a bar on which L. S. A. ROSALES N. 3. [*Logia Simbo-*

¹ In the Bastow collection, Guadalajara, Mexico. The □ has . The "bow and quiver" is an ancient national Mexican emblem, frequently used by Morelos on his coins of necessity. The Lodge is one of the Mexican National Rite, and the number, local,—there being several Lodges which call themselves No. 1. Bro. Bastow, to whom I am indebted for rubbings and

descriptions of those mentioned as in his collection, informs me that he considers all the Medals of Lodges of this Rite as very rare.

² In the Bastow collection. The allusion in the name of the Lodge has not been ascertained. This Lodge is also under the National Rite.

lica Antonio Rosales, Symbolic Lodge, etc.] The bar is fastened to a ribbon of the color worn by the Lodge, which has at its top a triangle with R.: N.: M.: on its base. [*Rita Nacional Mexicana*.] On the square are the letters A.: L.: V.: y on the left arm and A.: P.: D.: D.: G.: H.: on the right [*Al Triunfo de la Verdad y al Progreso del Genero Humano*. To the triumph of truth and the progress of mankind.] Reverse, Plain. Silver. Size of base of triangle and of circle 18½. The legend in black enamel.¹

DCCCCLXXV. Obverse, On the field are a pair of scales in equipoise, on the horizontal bar of which are the square and compasses; beneath the angle of the square and nearly filling the space between the scale-pans, an open book on which in three lines CONSTI | TUCION | 1857 [The date is that of the year when the present National Constitution of Mexico was adopted.] Legend, on the left, □ VICTORIA; across the apex, N° 1; on the right, OR.: DE DURANGO and on the base, D.: 16. D.: 4° M.: M.: A.: L.: 5869. [Lodge "Victory," Orient of Durango, the 16th day of the fourth Masonic month, 1869.] The Spanish words abbreviated are the same as those given in the preceding descriptions. Reverse, Plain. Silver. In form, an equilateral triangle; length of side, 26. A loop and ring at the top, by which it is worn suspended to a red ribbon.²

DCCCCLXXVI. Obverse, The radiant sun on the centre surrounded by two concentric circles between which is the legend • □ REFORMA • above, and below, completing the circle, R.: N.: MEXICANO [Lodge No. 1, "Reform," National Mexican Rite.] The circular centre is placed upon a star of six points, formed by two equilateral triangles, with small balls on the points; the several points have Masonic emblems, — beginning at the upper one and proceeding around to the right they bear the square and compasses; the square surmounted by a gavel; a plumb; a trowel; a dagger, point inward; and two right hands joined. Reverse, Plain. Silver. Size of circular centre, 16; of star from point to point, 30. A loop and ring at the top, by which it is worn suspended to a dark green ribbon.³

DCCCCLXXVII. Obverse, A winged and draped figure flying to right on clouds; her arms are outspread and in her left hand is a triangular level; above, a radiant star of five points sheds its beams over the field. Legend, on a dead-finished border slightly raised, above, RESP.: LOG.: VERDAD MASONICA N° 89 and below, completing the circle, ★ OR.: DE PUEBLA ★ [Worshipful Lodge of Masonic Truth, Orient of Puebla.] Reverse, Within a wreath of olive leaves and berries, tied with a small ribbon at the bottom, is the inscription in eleven lines, the first between the ends of the wreath, the second curving downwards, the seventh and the last curving upward, 1881 |

¹ The Lodge is named in honor of Antonio Rosales, a General who figured in the State of Sinaloa against the French, and was killed in battle near Alamos, Sonora. Culiacan-Rosales, the capital of Sinaloa, added his name to the former name of the city. In the Bastow collection.

² In the Bastow collection. The Lodge is under the Mexican National Rite. The □ has ∴.

³ In the Bastow collection. The □ has ∴. Dr. Bastow writes me that he has not ascertained by what Lodge this was struck. I place it here to bring it into connection with others struck by Lodges of the same Rite.

E. CHAVERO | A. | CHAVERO | E. MARQUEZ, M. AZPIROZ | F. NAVA | J. DELGADO, M. A. MENDEZ | S. M. PEREIRA, J. CAROLIO | F. ALVAREZ, E. ZARATE | E. CHAIX, M. PEREA | P. BARRIENTOS (Probably the names of the Founders). In minute letters outside the wreath at the bottom, PASTNA (Probably for Pastrana, all the letters are not legible). A loop at the top. Silver. Size 24 nearly.¹

DCCCCLXXVIII. Obverse. On a central circle, a clothed bust of Comonfort in profile, facing observer's left, and surrounded by a cable-tow with five knots; no legend; from the edge of the circle spring four arms, forming a cross, ornate but not heraldic in form; between each of the arms of the cross are three groups of rays, the central group separated (? by a saw-cut) from the others which are attached to the arms. These arms on obverse have no inscription, but bear a sort of boss on the ends of each. Reverse, On a similar circle, the square and compasses enclosing the letter G, the left arm of the square, as is frequently the case, more minutely subdivided. Legend, above, RESP.: | □ | Y.: COMONFORT N 86 and below, completing the circle, ★ 5642 ★ [Worshipful Lodge Y(gnacio) Comonfort, 1882²]. On the right arm of the cross TOL^{ta} [Toleration]; on the bottom VIRTUD [Virtue]; on the left CARIDAD [Charity]; and on the upper arm CIENCIA [Science]. All the words read outward from the centre. Rays between the arms as on obverse. A loop at the top attached to a star of five points. Silver. Size of central circle, 14; from end to end of cross, 27.

The following, though struck from dies, is a composite badge, and can not be classed among Medals; but for reasons mentioned above, I give the description without numbering it. It is a Member's Jewel of a Lodge in Puebla. Obverse, A star of six points, formed by two triangles interlaced: the outer spaces between the points are filled with formal rays, also struck, and which proceed from the centre of the star. On this centre is a Liberty cap in red enamel, and bearing on its lower edge the word LIBERTAD in silver letters; the tip of the cap is of silver, and falls in front. The spaces inside the points, between the sides of the two triangles, are pierced. The triangle which forms the lower point of the star has no inscription on either of its sides. On the right side of the other triangle, L.: M.: R.: LOG.:; on the base, LIBERTAD N.: 39, and on the left Or.: D.: PUEBLA (The Very Worshipful Lodge Liberty, *La Muy Respetable Logia*, No. 39, Orient of Puebla.) Reverse, Concave and plain, showing only a small nut, by which the cap on the obverse is fastened. The points of the star terminate in small balls except the one at the top, which has a loop, and the jewel is worn suspended by a ribbon of the national colors. Silver. Size from point to opposite point, 34 nearly.³

¹ In the Lawrence collection.

² The Lodge, which I understand has its Orient at Puebla, is named in honor of Ygnacio Comonfort, the Mexican General and President, born at Puebla about 1810. He held various public positions, and fought for the Liberal cause against the French. He was murdered by bandits in November, 1863.

I do not attempt to explain why the date on the pre-

ceding Medal, of Lodge No. 89, is 1881, while that of No. 86, now described, is 1882 (employing the rule for transposing the date of the Scottish rite given in a preceding note). Possibly one may be the date of organizing, and the other that of its Charter. The □ has . . . This is in the Lawrence Collection.

³ For the opportunity to examine this I am indebted to Mr. Lyman H. Low, of New York.

DCCCCLXXIX. Obverse, A monument, in form resembling an altar; on its face an octagonal panel enclosing a skull and cross bones: its top has a sort of pediment on which is a radiant star of five points; behind, and appearing above the top of the monument, a small weeping willow (? possibly intended for an acacia bush); over this are clouds, and the crescent moon at the left. Under the right corner of the monument G. P. very small—the die-cutter's initials. Legend, on a dull raised border, above, RESP.: LOG.: MARTIRES DE VERACRUZ N^o 63 and below, ★ OR.: DE TEHUANTEPEC ★ [Worshipful Lodge The Martyrs of Vera-cruz, No. 63, Orient of Tehuantepec.] Reverse, On the field, the inscription in six lines, ITUARTE, | RODRIGUEZ, | RUBALCABA, ALBA, | PORTILLA, ALBERT, | CUETO, CARO, | CAPMANY. (Names, no doubt, of the "Martyrs.") Legend, separated from the field by a circle of dots, VICTIMAS DEL FERROZ TERAN [Victims of a ferocious tyrant] a five-pointed star at the bottom. On the edge, incused, ★★★ JUNIO 25 DE 1879 A LA MADRUGADA ★★★ [At dawn, June 25, 1879]. Copper. Size 24. A loop for ring at the top.

DCCCCLXXX. Obverse, An altar-shaped monument showing its front and left side; its front is panelled and has in three lines VICTIMAS | DE LA GUERRA | DE 3 ANOS [Victims of the Three Years' War]; its left side has a radiant star of five points; in the pediment, the square and compasses, small, enclosing the letter G, rays from which nearly fill the triangular space; on the top, a winged hour-glass; at the left of the monument is a sugar cane (?) and on the right a weeping willow; a star of five points above fills the remainder of the field with its rays: in the ground under the monument, at the right, in small letters, PASTRANA (die-cutter). In exergue, R.: E.: A.: A [Ancient and Accepted Scottish rite.] Legend, on a dull border, slightly raised, RESP.: □ MARTIRES DE LA REFORMA N^o 80 and below, ★ OR.: DE TLAXIACO ★ [Worshipful Lodge Martyrs to Reform, No. 80, Orient of Tlaxiaco.] Reverse, The square and compasses enclosing a radiant G; the left arm of the square is minutely subdivided. In the rays under the square on the left FUNDADA; on the right, EN 5641. [Founded in 1881]: parallel with the rays and before 5, in small letters, PASTRANA Legend, in an outer circle, near the edge, PEDRO RAMIREZ ★ FELIX CALVO ★ MACARIO GOMEZ and below, completing circle, ★ J. OCTAVIO REYES ★ On an inner concentric circle, CENOBIO ROBLES ★ EVARISTO R. DIAZ ★ RAFAEL REYES and below, completing it, ★ LUIS VEGA ★ In a semi-circle over the compasses, PERFECTO NIETO² A loop at the top pierced for a ring. Silver. Size 24.

DCCCCLXXXI. Obverse, In the field the upper portion of a draped female figure facing (Silence), rises from a semicircle of clouds. A sort of

¹ The inscriptions, etc., seem to need no explanation: *Teran* is perhaps for *Tirano*, or *Tirania*. The ribbon, white with black edges, and a broad central stripe of black, alludes to the event from which the Lodge took its name. The semi-political character of Mexican Masonry is largely due to the opposition of the Roman church. In the Lawrence Collection.

² Nieto, if I am correctly informed, means descendant; the significance would be perhaps that the members of the Lodge are true descendants or loyal to the principles of the "Martyrs" in the so-called Three Years' War. The names are probably those of some of the "Martyrs," but this I have not ascertained. In the Lawrence collection.

hood covers her head and falls upon her shoulders; her dress is fastened by a girdle tied in front; the forefinger of her right hand is placed on her lips, and her left hand, with forefinger extended, rests on her breast. Above her head is a radiant star of five points. Legend, R.: L.: HIJOS DEL SILENCIO N^o 66, and below, filling out the circle, ★OR.: DE TUXPAN★ [Worshipful Lodge Sons of Silence, No. 66, Orient of Tuxpan.] Reverse, The square and compasses enclosing a star of five points, rays from which extend into the field. The left arm of the square is divided by a scale of tenths, the right by a scale of fourths. On the right of a large ray extending downward below the angle of the square, G. and on the left, P. These letters are retrograde, and so small as hardly to be noticed without a glass; probably the initials of the die-cutter. There is no legend. A loop at the top, on the planchet. Silver. Size 20 nearly. Worn with a light blue ribbon.'

W. T. R. M.

(To be continued.)

LENOX LYCEUM MEDAL.

OUR thanks are due to Mr. Robert Sneider, of New York, for an impression of the Medal struck for the "World's Candy Exposition," held last winter in New York. The obverse shows the Western Hemisphere, on which is seated a female figure, to left, draped; in her right hand she holds a horn of plenty; her left rests upon a shield blazoned with the national arms of the United States; at her feet is the American eagle with wings displayed and holding in his beak a scroll inscribed E PLURIBUS UNUM: his talons hold the olive branch, and a sprig of olive is also seen at the left of the figure. Legend, WORLD'S CANDY on the left and EXPOSITION on the right. The engraver's name R. SNEIDER NEW YORK in small letters, the line curving upwards, beneath the hemisphere. The reverse has at the left a winged elfin figure, undraped, to right, seated on clouds which nearly fill the lower part of the field; he holds to his lips with both hands a trumpet, the cloth of which has LENOX LYCEUM in two lines; a sunburst appears above. On the clouds are two ribbons floating to the right; on the upper one, NOV. 6TH TO 25TH 1893, and on the lower, ★NEW YORK★ No legend. White metal, gilt. Size 24.

CABUL MINT.

THE Ameer of Afghanistan is adopting several progressive measures. In addition to the building of an electric light station, and other public works, he has founded a mint at Cabul, and at no distant day we shall see his coinage in circulation, struck by workmen under the instruction of Europeans.

1 In the Lawrence collection. The last letter of the name of the place where this Lodge has its Orient, may be an M on the medal, but I take it to be meant for the capital of the Mexican State of that name.

THE CANADIAN "INDIAN CHIEF'S" MEDAL.

THE practice of giving medals to the Indians dates back over two hundred years. The occasions were : the signing of treaties or other agreements, for services rendered in war, or for assistance accorded to colonists. The value of the gift was early recognized by the Indians as at once an attractive ornament and a token of good will from their great Father across the sea. They valued medals, too, according to their size ; therefore large medals were eagerly sought. Louis XVI recognized this fact, and gave medals as large as 76 millimetres in diameter. But this size was reserved for great chiefs or for exceptionally valiant deeds ; four smaller sizes were prepared, one as low as 30 millimetres, and given to minor chiefs and others, according to their rank or services. George III, after the Conquest, followed the same practice, but reduced the number of sizes to three, which were 77, 60 and 38 millimetres respectively. But in size these medals were far outdone by that presented by the Canadian Government to the Indian chiefs in 1872. Its diameter is 95 millimetres. The occasion was the signing of the Stone Fort and Manitoba Post treaties, or "Treaties Number One and Two." By these treaties the whole Province of Manitoba and much of the surrounding country (save that which had been freed by the Selkirk treaty in 1812) was opened for settlement. In 1870 the Indians of Manitoba, becoming uneasy on account of the influx of settlers, asked Lieutenant Governor Archibald to enter into a treaty with them. In 1871, therefore, on his representations, the Privy Council of Canada appointed Mr. Wemys McK. Simpson as a Commissioner to negotiate with the Indians. Mr. Simpson, soon after his appointment, issued a proclamation, calling them to meet him on the 25th of July and the 17th of August of that year. About one thousand Indians and half-breeds assembled in response to this call, and the result was that "Treaty Number One" was signed on the third of August by the Commissioner, Mis-koo-ke-new (Red Eagle), and six other chiefs with their marks. "Treaty Number Two" was signed on the 31st of August by the Commissioner, Mekis, three other chiefs, and a half-breed named Richard Woodhouse.

On the 3d of November Mr. Simpson reported to the Secretary of State for the Provinces, the result of his negotiations, the following extract from which will be of interest in this connection :

"Every band had its spokesman, in addition to its chief, and each seemed to vie with another in the dimensions of his requirements. I may mention as an illustration, that in the matter of reserves, the quantity of land demanded for each band amounted to about three townships per Indian, and included the greater part of the settled portions of the Province. It was not until the 3d of August, or nine days after the first meeting, that the basis of arrangement was arrived at, upon which is founded the treaty of that date. Then, by means of mutual concessions, the following terms were agreed upon. For the cession of the country described in the treaty referred to, and comprising the Province of Manitoba and certain country in the northeast thereof, every Indian was to receive a sum of three dollars a year in perpetuity, and a reserve was to be set apart for each band, of sufficient size to allow one hundred and sixty acres to each family of five persons, or in like proportion as the family might be greater or less than five. As each Indian settled down upon his share of the reserve, and commenced the cultivation of the land, he was to receive a plough and a harrow. Each chief was to receive a cow and a male and female of the smaller kinds of animals bred upon a farm, etc. In addition to this each chief was to receive a dress, a flag, and a *medal* as marks of distinction ; and each chief, with the exception of Bozawequare, the Chief of the Portage band, was to receive a buggy, or light spring wagon.

Two councillors and two braves of each band were to receive a dress somewhat inferior to that provided for the chiefs, and the braves and councillors of the Portage band excepted, were to receive a buggy. Every Indian was to receive a gratuity of three dollars, . . . given as a payment for good behavior. . . ."

From this it may be noted that only the head chiefs were promised medals, the braves and councillors having to be content with the distinctive dress alone; and that, contrary to the usual custom, the medals were not given on the signing of the treaty. According to the date of the medal, it was not until the following year that it was given. It had in fact to be ordered. This was not done until the beginning of 1872, when Messrs. Hendry & Lesslie, silversmiths of Montreal, received an order for a small number of medals to be made after a design furnished them. This design consisted of the Confederation medal of 1867 for the centre, with an outer rim inscribed on the obverse DOMINION OF CANADA CHIEFS 1872 MEDAL; and on the reverse, INDIANS OF THE NORTH WEST TERRITORIES. Accompanying the letter was a Confederation Medal in bronze, and on this the silversmiths fitted a rim in copper about eleven millimetres wide; they then formed the letters of the inscription and soldered them on to this outer rim. From this medal, so built up, the requisite number of electrotypes impressions were taken. The shells were filled up with lead, and fastened together with an outer band of copper. These electrotypes were afterwards plated to appear like silver.

Rumors state that the Chiefs were at first delighted with the size of the medals, but subsequently became disgusted when they found their capacity for purchasing fire-water was limited indeed!

In addition to those ordered by the Government, a further supply of these electrotypes medals was made for collectors.

Five other treaties were negotiated between the years 1873 and 1876 with the Indians of the north-west, for which a special medal was struck by Messrs. J. S. & A. B. Wyon. This medal bears the same bust of the Queen as that on the Confederation medal, but the inscription is simplified to VICTORIA REGINA. The reverse has a prairie scene with a general officer shaking hands with an Indian chief in the foreground. The inscription reads INDIAN TREATY NO (blank) with 187 at the bottom in incused letters; the number of the treaty and the last figure of the date to be punched in when the treaty was signed. There is a statement that this medal was exchanged for the electrotypes given in 1872.

Ex-Governor Morris of Manitoba, in writing of these treaties, thus refers to the practice of giving medals to the Indian Chiefs commanding:

" . . . The payment of an annual salary of twenty-five dollars to each chief, and of fifteen dollars to each councillor, or head-man, of a chief (thus making them in a sense officers of the Crown), and in addition, suits of official clothing for the chiefs and head-men, British flags for the chiefs and silver medals. These last are given both in the United States and in Canada, in conformity with an ancient custom, and are much prized by the chiefs and their families. Frequently the Indians have exhibited to me with pride, old medals, issued, with the likeness of the king, before the American War of Independence, and which have passed down as heirlooms in their families. On one occasion a young chief who had come of age and aspired to be recognized as a chief, was decorated in my presence with the old King George silver medal, by one of the band to whom it had been entrusted for safe-keeping by the young man's father, who was a chief, with the charge that on the boy's coming of age, it should be delivered to him."

R. W. McLACHLAN.

NOTES ON SOME MEDALS DESCRIBED BY MR. BETTS

IN

"AMERICAN COLONIAL HISTORY ILLUSTRATED BY CONTEMPORARY MEDALS."

To the Editor of the American Journal of Numismatics:

SIR,—The recent book on American Medals, entitled, *American Colonial History illustrated by Contemporary Medals*, by the late Mr. C. W. Betts, edited by Messrs. W. T. R. Marvin and L. H. Low, is so complete and so carefully written, that it must be a most valuable work of reference to English as well as American collectors. In such an extensive work there must however of necessity be a few slight errors, but these could soon be rectified if the different collectors were to make a short note, when they came across any, for the advantage of future editions.

The following, which have come to my notice, are very few in number, but may be of interest to some of your readers.

Medal No. 15. RALEIGH'S PLANTATION (?).

The figure given is, as the editors state, incorrect, and there should be a serpent biting its tail surrounding the reverse type, as mentioned in the note. The legend, however, on the obverse is probably likewise incorrectly given, for the specimen in my collection reads: ★ AS • SOONE : AS • WEE • TO • BEE • BEGVNNE : | ★ WE • DID • BEGINNE : TO • BE • VNDONE : I described my specimen in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1892 (p. 253), and discussed its nature ; it appears to be most probably what may be termed "a medallic memento mori" of the seventeenth century.

Medal No. 517. WILLIAM PITT.

The editors have quoted the *Numismatic Chronicle* that this medal, signed I. W. on the truncation, is always *cast*. The *Numismatic Chronicle* was in this respect certainly incorrectly informed, for the specimen in my collection is a sharp impression struck from dies. It is, however, of workmanship much inferior to that of the similar medal signed by T. Pingo, of which it is probably a copy.

Medal No. 548. PORTRAIT OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BY NINI.

This is almost certainly merely a bronze cast from the terra-cotta medallion (4½ inches in diameter) by Nini, mentioned by the editors. The terra-cotta medallion is by no means very rare in France, and in fact is by far the commonest of all Nini's medallions ; this fact helps to show the interest which Franklin excited in France. The terra-cotta medallion by Nini with a similar bust of Franklin, but of larger size, is rarer. There is, however, a third terra-cotta medallion by Nini having the portrait of Franklin wearing spectacles ; only two specimens of this are known ; one I have seen in the collection at the Castle of Blois, and the other is said to exist at Paris.

I may mention the fact that the recognition of the medallist's signature on Medal No. 608 (see page 322) proves by itself the great trouble which the editors have taken in completing the book.

I am, Sir, yours, etc.,

F. PARKES WEBER, M. D.,

*Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries and Member of
the Council of the Numismatic Society of London.*

JULY, 1894.

Our thanks are due Dr. Weber for a fine electro copy of No. 15, above, and for certain notes on Whitefield Medals, which we shall refer to in our next issue. — Eds.

HALFPENNY OF CANADIAN COPPER COMPANY RESTRIKE.

Editors of the Journal:—

SOME years ago in a series of articles on "Canadian Numismatics," which appeared in the *Journal*, I described the Halfpenny of the "Copper Company of Upper Canada," and a mule piece in which its reverse is coupled with the obverse of the Kentucky Settlement token (see *Journal*, Vol. XVI, page 34, numbers CCXIX and CCXX). Among other remarks regarding these coins appeared the following:—

"This, like the former one, is rare, never having gone into general circulation: they both are really English trade tokens of the eighteenth century, and are no doubt from the hands of the same engraver, as are the one penny and one cent pieces of Sierra Leone, to which they bear a close resemblance. Proofs of these latter coins are sold at from one to two shillings in London, while the Copper Company pieces bring from fifteen to twenty dollars. If the dies are still in existence, as the fact that these proof mule-pieces turn up so regularly would seem to indicate, they have been carefully manipulated to keep up the price so well."

The truth of this surmise has been verified by a circular that I have lately received. As the *Journal* mentioned this enterprise in fitting terms in its last issue, with which I fully sympathize, the circular need not be quoted, except to repeat the description, as a caution to purchasers not to confuse the restrikes with those previously sold. It is indeed possible that the issues which have occasionally appeared in the last few years, are themselves merely restrikes.

On the obverse is a recumbent figure of Neptune holding a trident, the date 1794 and the inscription FERTILITATEM, etc. On the reverse, ONE HALF PENNY Within an inner circle in the field, in four lines, the inscription COPPER | COMPANY | OF . UPPER | CANADA.

The circular goes on to state the price, and that they are only to be had from the possessor of the dies, who is "Numismatist to Her Majesty the Queen and Royal Family," and who might be in better business than putting these restrikes on the market.

It is strange that these dies should turn up a century after they are dated, and that the prediction of their discovery should be fulfilled twelve years after it had been written. Here is a lesson to be learned, that when coins reach an extravagant price, a fresh supply is often forthcoming. Such supplies emanate from the discovery of some long hidden hoard, from the bringing into market of coins found in old collections, or, as in this instance, from the discovery of the "original dies." Then, too, there is the ever ready forger, willing to turn a dishonest penny if he can only find the dupes.

In more than one instance has the price of some rare Canadian coin thus suddenly fallen, as for instance the "Ferry token" of the Halifax Steamboat Company, which once brought as high as fifteen dollars. It can now be had for twenty-five cents. Here again, by this discovery, the market value of one of the finest and rarest Canadian issues, which has sold for fifty and seventy-five dollars, has been reduced to five dollars! Thus passes away the flower of our collections.

MONTREAL, July 20, 1894.

R. W. M^CLACHLAN.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

OUTPUT OF GOLD AND SILVER.

THE Director of the Mint estimates that the world's production in gold for 1893 was \$155,500,000, an increase of over \$9,000,000 from 1892, and the largest in history: that of silver was \$208,000,000 nearly, more than \$10,000,000 over 1892. The closeness in the increase and in the comparative values of the two metals is noticeable, and the Director's figures show that the value of gold alone, available in 1893 for monetary purposes, was greater than the total value of gold and silver similarly available in the years just preceding the beginning of the depreciation of silver.

"RECONCILIATION THALERS."

THE return to favor, although not to office, of Prince Bismarck, has led some unknown person to put out in Berlin, Germany, what are popularly called "Reconciliation Thalers." They bear on the obverse the head of the young Emperor and on the reverse the head of his father's aged and trusted Counsellor. They struck the popular fancy to such a degree that the Directors of the Reichsbank have been obliged to issue a cautionary circular, in which they state the pieces were issued for private gain, and are in no sense coins of the realm. Their value is nearly or quite that of the coin they resemble, but they are not to be taken by the banks.

CENTS COUNTERFEITED BY BAKE-SHOPS.

THE Philadelphia papers are laughing over a curious construction of the Statutes which forbid the fraudulent use of a die, or mould, in likeness of the national coins, under a heavy penalty. It seems some enterprising pastry cook thought it would be a good scheme to tempt the youthful palate by offering ginger snaps stamped with a large copy of the U. S. Cent. This required a large mould containing the devices, which was applied to the dough before it went into the oven. But some zealous official who perhaps happened to get a burned one, applied the majesty of the law, and seized the stock of the baker—moulds, cookies and all, and warned the offender that he mustn't do it any more, under penalty of a fine, which may be \$5,000, or of imprisonment at hard labor for ten years. So the boys had to learn the lesson that money is too hard to get, in these days, for even its likeness to be destroyed by their voracious appetites.

S. B.

BOOK NOTICE.

MEDALS AND MEDALLIONS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY RELATING TO ENGLAND, BY FOREIGN ARTISTS: BY F. PARKES WEBER, M. D. F., S. A., MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL OF THE [London] NUMISMATIC SOCIETY. viii: 128 pages. Two autotype plates. 8vo, cloth. Bernard Quaritch, London. 1894.

THIS is a reprint of articles which appeared in the London Numismatic Chronicle, 3d Series, Vols. XIII and XIV, and comprises a very comprehensive list of medallic works. Dr. Weber has given the subject much research, the results of which are placed before the reader in attractive form. He treats of these medals in their historical and artistic aspects, grouping them under the names of the medallists, of whom he supplies brief biographical notices. He points out the development in the process of medal-making, the methods of reducing, and reproducing by electrotype, etc. The scope is, as the title indicates, confined to medals in which some reference is made to Britain or her Colonies. Not the least interesting and instructive feature is the index of persons and events recorded on the medals, affording both facility of reference and a guide to the study of the pieces. The author describes many specimens from his own collection. The enumeration covers a vast variety of subjects, and is exceedingly interesting in this compact form. American designs are omitted as being probably found described in American works. We commend this little compilation to all seeking reliable information on this subject. It will take an important place in the library of any one who has an interest in medals.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

RECENT DISCOVERY OF PREHISTORIC REMAINS IN OHIO.

MR. WARREN COWEN, a farmer of Hillsborough, O., while fox-hunting recently, discovered several ancient graves; they were situated upon a high point of land in Highland County, about a mile from the famous Serpent mound (where Professor Putnam of Harvard made interesting discoveries some time since). As soon as the weather permitted, Cowen excavated several of these graves. They were made of large limestone slabs, two and a half to three feet in length and a foot wide. These were set on edge about a foot apart. Similar slabs covered the grave. A single one, somewhat larger, was at the head, and another at the foot. The top of the grave was two feet below the present surface. Upon opening one of the graves a skeleton upwards of six feet in length was brought to light. There were a number of stone hatchets, beads and ornaments of peculiar workmanship near the right arm. Several large flint spear and arrow heads among the ribs gave evidence that the mighty warrior had died in battle. In another grave near by, was the skeleton of a man equally large. The right leg had been broken during life, and the bones had afterwards grown together. The protuberance at the point of union was as large as an egg, and the limb was bent like a bow. By the feet lay a skull of some enemy or slave. Several pipes and pendants were near the shoulders.

In the other graves were equally interesting finds. Near the graves is a large field in which broken implements, fragments of pottery and burnt stones, give evidence of a prehistoric village site. It is thought that the people buried on the hill lived in this village.

WORKS OF THE CLIFF-DWELLERS IN UTAH.

In spite of the interest long felt in the cliff-dwellers of the West, there are still some fine examples of their work in Eastern Utah, as yet unexplored. The approach from this side is over the ranges and high mesas of Western Colorado, a country most difficult to traverse, and peopled chiefly by miners too eager for gold and silver to give very much time or thought to ethnography. This may explain the fact that so interesting a region remains neglected.

OBITUARY.

MATTHEW A. STICKNEY.

MR. MATTHEW ADAMS STICKNEY, the well-known numismatist of Salem, Mass., died at his late residence in that city, Saturday evening, August 11. He was born in Rowley, Mass., September 23, 1805, and was a descendant of William Stickney, an early settler in that town. His education was gained in the public schools of his native place, supplemented by a sufficient study of Latin to be useful in the reading of the inscriptions, etc., on ancient coins and medals. At the age of twenty-two he settled in what is now Peabody (then South Danvers), where he began his business life in the counting-room of Sawyer & Pierce, dealers in West India goods; two years later he established himself in the same business, which he carried on there and later in Salem for nearly thirty years, retiring in 1854. His residence for half a century or more was in the city of Salem, and his home there was the constant resort of friends of similar tastes to his own.

As a boy he was greatly interested in ornithology, and it is said that before he was ten years old he had gathered a collection of nearly two thousand eggs—thus early giving evidence of "the collector's instinct." As he grew older, his love of antiquarian pursuits developed, and inheriting from his grandfather a large amount of Continental currency, which had been paid him for services in the Revolution, he was led to make a collection of Colonial and Continental coins and money. In this he was

eminently successful; he has left several valuable cabinets filled with ancient and modern coins, but especially rich in early American issues, and those of Great Britain which relate more or less closely to this country. Among his choice pieces is a fine impression of the 1804 Dollar, proof sets complete from 1845, and many of the rarer issues of the United States Mint.

He did not confine himself to numismatic collections, however; he acquired ancient furniture, and old Almanacs, of which he had what is believed to be the most complete set ever brought together in this country, beginning in 1660, printed in England and America; autographs, also, including those of the Signers of the Declaration, American statesmen, and many prominent men of the present century, and other interesting relics of days gone by, found appropriate places in his cabinets.

He was a frequent contributor to the Proceedings of the Essex Institute, of which he was an honored member, having served it as Librarian and Curator, and he also published several works on Numismatic, Historic, and Genealogical subjects, including "Notes on American Currency," "Almanacs and their Authors," Genealogies of the Stickney and Fowler Families, and left others in manuscript. He was a Corresponding Member of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society; and he held honorary or active membership in the Vermont Historical Society, the American Statistical Society, and several other bodies of a similar character. Mr. Stickney was twice married, and leaves three unmarried daughters. M.

A RECENT TURKISH MEDAL.

THE Sultan of Turkey has ordered a bronze medal to be struck, showing on the obverse the imperial arms, the inscription "Humanity and Benevolence," and the date, and on the reverse having a space for the name of the holder of the medal. It is to be distributed to the sovereigns of Europe and to princes of the blood, and also to anyone who contributes \$50 to relieve the sufferers by the late earthquake in Constantinople.

EDITORIAL.

THE EUROPA-BRITOMARTIS COINS.

THE last number of the *Numismatic Chronicle* (the Journal of the Numismatic Society of London), has a critique on the monograph by M. Svoronos on the Britomartis coin-types, the concluding portion of which we give in this number, from the *Revue Belge*. This critique is not signed, but we judge from the "Contents" on the cover of the *Chronicle*, that it is from the pen of that eminent authority on Greek coins, Mr. Barclay V. Head. He gives a brief abstract of the monograph; after alluding to certain Cretan coins of which Svoronos gives illustrations, and which unquestionably bear Europa, he continues: "The type of the nymph in the tree is certainly far less characteristic of the myth, as it has been handed down to us, and M. Svoronos has adduced a number of cogent arguments against the identification of this nymph or goddess with Europa. . . . Fully admitting, as I do, that he has pointed out several discrepancies between the coin-types and the story of Europa, I must still confess that I am not convinced by his arguments in favor of identifying the nymph in the tree with Britomartis, and of the eagle and bull's head with Minos. Granting that Minos may have metamorphosed himself, like Zeus, into an eagle or a bull, which metamorphosis is, by the way, nowhere related, we have still to face the difficulty of the willing consent with which the maiden welcomes his

approaches [which] seems to be entirely foreign to the character of so chaste a goddess as Britomartis; unless, indeed, we are prepared to admit, with M. Svoronos, that the old Cretan form of the myth was very different from that which has been handed down by Callimachus [cited in full *supra*], in which case we may be also permitted to suppose that the Europa myth may have been also divergent in some respects from the version [cited by Svoronos] as related by Theophrastus and Pliny. The occurrence of the Gortynian type on coins with the inscription ΖΟΓΥΜΖΤ (= Τίσιμποι) may be simply due to the imitation of the coin-types of one city by another for purely commercial reasons—a custom which was very prevalent in antiquity, and especially so in Crete.”

It would be absurd for us to enter into any argument with so learned an authority as Mr. Head on a matter with which he is so familiar; but as we have elsewhere expressed a different opinion, based on the arguments adduced by M. Svoronos, we cannot leave this interesting subject without observing that against Mr. Head's remark that there is no mention of the assumption by Minos of the form of an eagle or a bull, which Svoronos admits, we may offset the statement of the latter that there is no mention that Zeus took the form of an *eagle* to wed Europa—unless such an inference can be drawn from the reading ἐτέρην for σφετέρην, as mentioned in our editorial note, (on page 6 of our July number,) which seems hardly tenable; but every author who describes the event says he assumed *his own form* for the purpose. Neither can the fact be overlooked that Zeus and Minos are really identical. As to the chastity of the nymphs of mythology, the instances cited by M. Svoronos seem to be a sufficient answer. Diana (or Artemis) herself was not immaculate, if we admit with Preller the identity of Callisto and the primitive Artemis of Arcadia; that the relations between Arcadia and Crete were very close is shown by various authorities cited by M. Svoronos; from which we may also fairly infer an identity in the *character* of the early deities of the two countries. The students of this most interesting series will, we are sure, watch with great interest to see how generally the views of M. Svoronos are accepted by other authorities.

M. SVORONOS has kindly sent us his paper “*Sur la signification des Types Monétaires des Anciens*,” from the *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*,” which advances an entirely new explanation of the meaning of certain devices *associated with stars*, on ancient coins. As this has a certain relation to some papers already printed in the *Journal*, and presents some very novel and interesting theories, we shall hope to give in future numbers extracts from its pages.

DUSIMITIERE AND EARLY CONTINENTAL MEDALS.

IN the July number of the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History*, p. 204, we find a note on certain early Continental medals, furnished by Mr. William James Potts, from which we quote: “. . . the following extract is interesting, though the so-called news is entirely fictitious. The London Chronicle of March 15-18, 1777, states: ‘Arrived the Hellespont, from New York. . . The Hellespont brings the following advices: The Continental Congress have established an order called the Order of Independence; the badge is a green ribbon with a star of six points, and America making offering to the shrine of Liberty.’ . . .” We do not know Mr. Potts' ground for calling the news “entirely fictitious,” unless it be the fact that no mention of such an Order has been found, aside from this newspaper story. Very likely Mr. Potts is correct in his opinion, but as this appears to be the first time that the notice of American historical students has been called to the matter, it may be somewhat hasty to claim that there is no basis for the story, simply because the statement is new, or hitherto unnoticed.

The note then goes on to quote the article in the *Journal* for July, 1886, furnished us by the late Mr. Matthew A. Stickney (not “Nathaniel” as Mr. Potts has it), describing a Medal said to bear the legend FRANGIMUR SI COLLIDEMUR¹ and two jars on the obverse, and the

¹ The last word is printed COLLIDIMUR in the article furnished by Mr. Stickney, in several places, and also by the editors of Betts, No. 550, who describe the piece, quoting Mr. Stickney, but say that no impression is known. COLLIDEMUR would be grammatically correct, but until the piece is found, that question may rest.

clinch hands and doves, with a serpent divided into thirteen parts on the reverse. It is to be noted here that the *Frangimur* medal is attributed to DuSimitiere by the writer of the newspaper item quoted, and not by Mr. Stickney.

Mr. Stickney and Mr. Potts then add from the Journals of Congress, Nov. 29, 1776: "Paid P. E. DuSimitiere for designing, *making*, [italics ours] and drawing a Medal for Gen. Washington, \$32," which the former seems to think shows that the Medal for Washington and the *Frangimur* were the same. Mr. Potts says that it is an error to suppose that this payment refers to the *Frangimur*, for in Mr. William S. Baker's paper in the Pennsylvania Magazine, XIII, p. 482, it is clearly shown that it was the 'Washington-before-Boston Medal' which was designed by DuSimitiere. While it is true that the latter made a design for the Boston Medal, as appears from the passage referred to by Mr. Potts, and which we give below, and while it is also true that, as Mr. Potts has clearly shown in his excellent paper on DuSimitiere in the Pennsylvania Magazine (1889, p. 341 *et seq.*), the latter does not speak of making the *Frangimur* medal, yet here again we have only negative evidence. On one side, we find a cotemporary statement that there was such a Medal, and that it was made by DuSimitiere; on the other, we have to acknowledge that no other account has been found, either in the designer's list, or elsewhere, and that no impression of the Medal has been discovered. But the evidence that there was such a Medal, and that DuSimitiere made it, is equally strong. We can accept or reject both if we please, but without further knowledge they must stand or fall together. At present it must be admitted that the existence of the Medal is extremely doubtful, though neither Mr. Potts nor Betts positively deny that there was such a piece.

As to the Boston Medal, it must not be inferred from the above that the well-known piece commemorating the Evacuation, struck in France from dies by DuVivier, was in any sense suggested by DuSimitiere's drawings. Mr. Baker (*loc. cit.*) says:—

"A design for the medal ordered by Congress, March 25, 1776, to commemorate the evacuation of Boston by the British army, was made at the instance of the Committee of Congress by Pierre Eugene DuSimitiere, of Philadelphia, artist and antiquary, as appears by the following entry in his Note-book (Penna. Mag., Oct., 1889, p. 357): '1776, 7ber a drawing in Indian ink for a medal to be given genl. Washington on the english evacuation of Boston, begun some time ago.'

"The original drawings for the obverse and reverse of this medal are preserved among the DuSimitiere papers in the possession of the Library Company of Philadelphia, the former being in India ink and the latter in pencil. On the obverse to the left, Washington is represented standing in full uniform and cocked hat, a drawn sword in his right hand, while beside him and leaning on his left shoulder stands a figure of Liberty; on the right of the design the British troops are seen embarking. The figure of Liberty is badly drawn and the expression of the face anything but pleasant, in fact she seems to be leering at Washington. The composition and drawing of the embarkation, however, are commendable. The reverse presents, in the middle of the field, the All-seeing eye casting rays over a naked sword, held upright by a hand, the whole surmounted by thirteen shields bearing the names of the different original States. Diameter three inches, [Here follows the extract from the Journals of Congress, printed above.]

"It will thus be seen that the committee composed of such men as John Adams, John Jay and Stephen Hopkins, made at least one effort to obtain in this country a suitable design for the 'Washington-before-Boston medal' before ordering its execution in Europe, the result being the fine medal by Pierre Simon DuVivier, struck at Paris in 1786."

A comparison of the two shows that no use was made of DuSimitiere's design. Returning to the *Frangimur* Medal, Mr. Potts says:—

"The design of the floating vases is to be found in one of the sixteenth century emblem books, but in our opinion this does not in the least interfere with the statement that such a medal was designed in 1776, for from these ancient sources were adapted many of the devices used during our war of independence. In fact, Pennsylvania drew upon this source as early as 1747, in the designs for the regimental flags of the 'Associators.' The serpent-cut-in-pieces-emblem is, however, distinctly American. DuSimitiere, who recorded much of the work done by him in drawing, painting and designing, does not mention the medal with the floating vase design. The motto *FRANGIMUR SI COLLIDEMUR* is indicative of some regimental device, and their issue, if a fact, the result of individual enterprise."

With the first part of this remark we entirely agree, though as already said, we doubt, as do the best authorities known to us, the existence of the piece; but that the motto *Frangimur*, etc., which signifies "we shall be broken if we come into conflict," was ever a regimental

device, seems absurd;¹ we cannot believe it could have been chosen by any troops in the Continental service, even to express the necessity of union among the Colonies, as the meaning is too equivocal for military purposes. The serpent emblem is said to have been used on flags, with the motto "Join [sometimes Unite] or die."

In conclusion, we may say that Mr. Potts has incidentally disposed of the statement occasionally met with, that DuSimitiere was at one time connected with the Mint, since he gives the date of his death, October, 1784, and mentions that he was interred on the 10th of that month. In his account of the artist to which we have referred, Mr. Potts has an extract from a letter of John Adams to his wife, which is interesting in this connection, as it describes the original design for the rejected drawing. Under date of Aug. 14, 1776, he wrote:

"... proposed design of a medal of DuSimitiere, 'Liberty with her spear and pileus leaning on General Washington. The British fleet in Boston harbor with all their sterns towards the town, the American troops marching in.' For the Seal he proposes the arms of the several nations from whence America has been peopled, as English, Irish, Dutch, German, etc., each on a shield. On one side of them Liberty with her pileus, on the other a rifler in his uniform, with his rifle gun in one hand, and his tomahawk in the other."

Mr. Potts also mentions a fact, we believe not generally known, that DuSimitiere's "profile head of Washington appears to special advantage on the Washington Cent of 1791."

OUR thanks are due to the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., L'd., of New York, for their kind permission to use the plate from their recently published volume on "American Colonial History Illustrated by Contemporary Medals," — which supplies the illustration for the present number. It is a phototype reproduction of a contemporary steel engraving, and shows the Admiral in the position in which he is most frequently represented on the medals.

DURING the discussion of the Silver question in the Senate, Senator Jones of Nevada, who has recently left the Republican party for the "Populists," because of his attachment to silver, spoke of the various mediums of exchange. "Why," said he, "at one time oyster shells were used for currency." On this Senator Hoar of Massachusetts remarked (*sotto voce*) "That must have been fine; a man could order a dozen on the half shell, and pay for them with the shells." Whether the story is true or not, it will bear repeating, and there is just about as much foundation in justice to excuse the recent operation with the seignorage as for the operation in shells, related above. The question arises, what was the oyster shell currency? Wampum, if tradition is correct, was made from a kind of *clam* shell. Further information is needed.

CURRENCY.

The dead "C" — A counterfeit \$100 bill.

A dollar in your hand is worth five in a church fair chance.

Teacher. "In the sentence, 'Time is money,' can you parse money?"

Scholar. "Yes'm, if it is good money."—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE result of the recent races is as disappointing to our coin collectors as to our yachtsmen — for in spite of all the money spent, the last reports show that the Vigilant has not a cent-aboard.

¹ It is perhaps needless to add that the use of the future form and the first person *collidemur*, (if that be the word in the motto,) implies the probability of a conflict, with the certain result of our forces being broken, if it occurs; thus admitting an expected defeat before the battle began! Surely this was not the spirit of the Colonial regiments. The original device and legend were used when for the interest of both parties a collision was to be avoided, and this was also the sense

in which it was employed on some early issues of the Continental money, as for instance on the Two, Four and Eleven Dollar notes of Georgia, in 1776, and 1777, not in the hope that a collision with the mother country might be avoided — that had already occurred when these were printed — but to declare that the weak Colonies, typified by earthen jars, must not disagree among themselves, or all would be lost.

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At mihi plaudo
Ipse domi, simul ac nummos contempler in arca.

— *Hor., Sat. I, ii. 66.*

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